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MLADENOV ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

AU221621 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jun 82 p 10

[Speech of Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs at the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament in New York, date not given -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Mr Chairman, I would like to take this opportunity to greet Mr Xavier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, on his election to this highly responsible post and wish him success in his difficult but noble work of preserving world peace and security and solving the basic problems facing mankind.

The world situation has become exacerbated in recent years and reached such a qualitative new stage that joint efforts for preserving world peace have become the main necessity of our time.

Because of the constant accumulation of weapons, the dynamic development of military equipment and the perfection of the means and methods of conducting war, it has become very difficult to prevent crisis situations. The risk of nuclear war has increased considerably.

The responsibility for increasing international tension definitely belongs to the militaristic and aggressive circles of the imperialist states, primarily the United States, which are striving to achieve military superiority, conducting a policy of world superiority and diktat, and deliberately undermining the positive results of detente which had been achieved with great efforts in the seventies.

Even during the days since we have gathered here, Israel has been conducting a new barbarous aggression against sovereign Lebanon, destroying the civil population of that country and conducting genocide against the Palestinian people. It is obvious that Israel could not afford this without the massive materiel, political and diplomatic assistance of those who are backing it.

In this alarming situation the great significance of the present special session increases even more. The peoples expect this session to mark ways of preventing a thermonuclear conflict, stopping the arms race and giving a new impetus to adopting concrete measures for disarmament.

We consider it necessary that this session confirm the principled postulate which has fundamental significance for mankind's future, namely, that nuclear war is inconceivable and inadmissible.

Such a war would be lunacy and would cause the annihilation of hundreds of millions and even billions of people. Its only alternative is the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, taming the arms race and disarmament. This irrefutable truth, incorporated in the final document of the first special disarmament session, was expressed in a new way in the declaration on preventing nuclear catastrophy adopted by the UN General Assembly's 34th session. This declaration stressed that states and statesmen who are the first to use nuclear weapons will conduct the gravest crime against mankind. This declaration was highly assessed and greeted by all peace-loving forces.

Unfortunately, however, there still are political and state figures who maintain that a nuclear war could be "limited," "moderate" and "tolerable." This is a deliberately disseminated and dangerous illusion. The socialist countries have a clear and categorical position on this matter -- the use of nuclear weapons anywhere would inevitably lead to a thermonulcear conflict.

An eventual nuclear war represents a mortal danger for all peoples throughout the world. This applies especially to Europe. It is namely this continent that some regard as the arena of military actions with a limited use of nuclear weapons, hoping that their territory will remain intact. This evokes deep concern among peoples as well as the development of a powerful antiwar movement.

Preserving the established BALANCE OF POWER is of great significance for preserving peace. The approximate parity which exists between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO is the basis of equal security, because of which it was possible to develop the process of detente in international relations and reach a number of important agreements on limiting arms and creating conditions for gradually decreasing their level. Simultaneously, we have been witnessing recently attempts to distort the essence of this matter.

The claim of "Soviet superiority" is being used as a justification of the plans to violate the existing balance of power. This is the place to underline the fact that the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact members have repeatedly and most categorically declared and proven by their acts that they are not striving to establish military superiority. It is obvious that every effort of the West to achieve such superiority and violate parity causes a new round of the arms race and further undermines confidence and increases tension.

THE POLICY ON TENDENTIOUSLY CONNECTING THE PROBLEMS OF DISARMAMENT WITH PROBLEMS OUTSIDE THIS SPHERE is also subjected to these militaristic plans. This policy serves as a pretext for refusing to conduct serious talks on taming the arms race. The issue of disarmament is fateful for mankind's future and his survival. It must, therefore, have priority and its solution must be cleared of any hurdles.

While analyzing the issue of disarmament one cannot ignore such an important aspect as the absurd dimensions reached by THE EXPENDITURES ALLOCATED FOR ARMS. Every minute a million dollars are wasted on arms throughout the world, while at the same time hundreds of millions of people go hungry and do not have the elementary conditions of life, medical services and education.

Today there is no people who do not feel the dangerous SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF THE ARMS RACE. Especially unfavorable is the reflection of this race in the undeveloped areas of the world. The great waste of human and natural resources for the goals of destruction is becoming an ever more serious obstacle to implementing the lawful strivings of the developing countries to liquidate the heavy heritage of the colonial oppression and to reconstruct international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. The countries of the Nonaligned Movement are also actively struggling against the arms race, militarism and aggression. Their active participation in solving the issues of war and peace is causing an ever growing positive influence on contemporary life.

Mr Chairman, with the present complex situation it is necessary more than ever before to restore the positive processes in international relations, renew the dialogue and begin serious talks on stopping the arms race and disarmament. These TALKS must be conducted ON THE BASIS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY AND EQUAL SECURITY, WITHOUT PRECONDITIONS, IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF GOOD WILL AND BUSINESSLIKE COOPERATION AND WHILE RESPECTING THE LEGAL RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF ALL COUNTRIES.

The peace program, adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, is in complete agreement with the most ready needs of international life and the peoples' aspirations during the current decade.

We warmly greet the USSR decision not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, declared in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly special session. This is a new and bright manifestation of the peace-loving essence of Soviet foreign policy. We hope that this especially important step aimed at preventing nuclear war will be followed by other nuclear states.

In recent years the USSR has made other important and unilateral steps aimed at decreasing the nuclear danger. It declared a moratorium on deploying its medium-range missiles and even began to reduce the number of these missiles in its European part. The readiness of the USSR to reach an agreement by both sides to totally relinquish all medium-range kinds of weapons capable of hitting objects in Europe, or even a total ban on nuclear weapons in Europe -- medium-range and tactical weapons alike -- aims at making the Geneva talks succeed in limiting nuclear arms on our continent.

We hail the agreement on beginning USSR-U.S. negotiations on limiting and reducing strategic weapons, something demanded for a long time by the USSR and all peace-loving forces throughout the world. The readiness of the United States to participate in such negotiations is doubtlessly a positive step, but one cannot ignore the fact that the U.S. concrete proposals have a one-sided character. The USSR proposals -- that both the USSR and the U.S. freeze their strategic weapons from the moment the negotiations begin, refrain from actions which would violate the stability of the strategic situation and preserve everything positive which has been achieved until now -- are a solid basis for achieving success at the negotiations.

The Geneva negotiations on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe and the negotiations on strategic weapons are of key importance; therefore, people will follow their further development with exceptional attention and hope. In order to achieve success, however, it is necessary that both sides show good will. Thus, they should disperse the reasonable doubts which exist in the East and West alike that certain circles are striving to use these negotiations as a screen concealing the intensification of the arms race and gaining time to implement the plans to increase arms and deploy new U.S. nuclear-missiles in Western Europe.

The socialist community's countries have always supported the limitation, reduction and banning of all kinds of weapons, including reaching a general and total disarmament under strict and effective international control. There is no area of disarmament in which they have not proposed constructive initiatives -- in the area of limiting nuclear and conventional weapons, limiting other weapons of arms destruction, such as chemical and neutron weapons, preventing the arms race in space, and so forth. The documents submitted to this session -- the USSR memorandum of preventing the increase of nuclear danger and taming the arms race, and the draft convention on banning the development, production and accumulation of chemical weapons and their destruction -- are a new evidence of the USSR policy.

If the Madrid meeting would adopt a decision this fall on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, this would significantly contribute to strengthening peace and security in Europe. The proposals of the socialist countries also permit the standstill at the Vienna talks on limiting the armed forces and armaments in Central Europe to be overcome. In both cases, however, the result depends on whether the Western countries will adopt a constructive position.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is doing everything possible to contribute to solving the main problems of our time. Our country attributes great significance to strengthening peace and security in the Balkans. The proposals on strengthening peace, understanding and goodneighborly cooperation in this region, made at the 12th BCP Congress were a new manifestation of its peace-loving foreign policy. The initiative of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, aimed at practically implementing the idea of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, is an expression of this consistent policy. The interest toward these proposals and the positive response they evoked prove their vitality and topicality. We are deeply convinced also that creating new nuclear-free zones in other regions of Europe and the world will substantially contribute to strengthening peace and international security.

When we talk about our country's steady adherence to the cause of peace and disarmament, I would like to stress that precisely now we are celebrating the 100th birthday anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov, a noted son of our country and prominent international political figure who substantially contributed to mobilizing the broad people's masses for the struggle against war and fascism.

Mr chairman, unfortunately, we are not satisfied with what has been achieved during the last 4 years IN IMPLEMENTING THE FINAL DOCUMENT OF THE FIRST SESSION.

The organizational decisions were actually implemented. Now the committee on disarmament, in which the five nuclear states are members, is fully capable of serving as an effective organ of multilateral negotiations in the area of disarmament. We consider that the existing organizational structure corresponds with the tasks in this area. If we turn to the final document, however, we must find out that the only concrete result during the past period has been the conclusion of the convention on banning or limiting the use of specific types of conventional weapons. I have the pleasure of informing you that the People's Republic of Bulgaria has already ratified this convention.

Significant efforts have also been made in other problems of disarmament. It is a fact, however, that no agreed-upon text of a final agreement on any of the basic measures envisaged by the program has been adopted. Especially discouraging is the fact that the committee on disarmament has not even been able to solve the preliminary questions connected with beginning negotiations on nuclear disarmament. The responsibility for this falls on those who have unilaterally stopped the dialogue and precluded serious negotiations.

The question of working out a comprehensive program on disarmament occupies an important place in this session's agenda. We hope that despite the great difficulties this task will be solved successfully with the joint efforts of all participants.

We also attribute great importance to the questions connected with mobilizing world public opinion in support of the efforts for disarmament and we hail the official opening of the world disarmament campaign.

Conducting a world campaign under UN auspices to collect signatures for measures to prevent a nuclear war, limit the arms race and achieve disarmament, in accordance with Resolution 36/92 adopted by the General Assembly at the proposal of Bulgaria, could also facilitate the achivement of this session's goals.

In conclusion, I would like to quote a recent statement of Comrade Todor Zhivkov: "As far as Bulgaria is concerned, we shall further continue to contribute to strengthening peace, stopping the arms race, achieving disarmament and preventing nuclear war, because there is no other alternative to peace for mankind's existence and for the survival of our planet. The question of peace is a fateful question today, a question which affects the life of all people, the existence of civilization and the existence of nature's masterpiece -- man." This statement concentrates the essence of our country's foreign policy on the most important issue of our time, which is the subject the work of this special UN General Assembly session.

Thank you for your attention.

FILIPOV, TIKHONOV EXCHANGE TOASTS IN MOSCOW

AU231230 Sofia BTA in English 0817 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, June 23 BTA -- In a speech made at the official dinner given by the Soviet Government tonight to the member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and prime minister of Bulgaria, Mr Grisha Filipov, Mr Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the Ministerial Council of the Soviet Union, underlined the two countries' unswerving striving to further expand and make more fruitful their relations in all spheres of life. Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation is deepening and improving steadily, it is characteristic with its large scale, with dynamism, with a constant search of new forms, said the head of the Soviet Government.

We attach special importance to cooperation within the CMEA framework, to the wide-scale use of the advantages of the international socialist division of labour, stressed Mr Tikhonov. He emphasized the great impact of the CMEA recent session in Budapest on the further successful development of the economy of the socialist countries.

Noting further that the CMEA countries have to fulfil their plans under complex international conditions, in a situation which puts under question the destiny of detente, Mr Tikhonov said. "The reason for all this are the moves of the aggressive imperialist circles, led by the United States. They follow an open course of escalating the international tension, of stepping up the arms race, of increasing the hazards for the world peace a course which pushes mankind on the road to a nuclear clash". The consquences of this course, jeopardizing the interests of all the nations, are obvious in Europe, the Middle East, the South Atlantic, the Caribbean, in Central America and the southern part of Africa, Mr Tikhonov pointed out.

He denounced the aggression against Lebanon, characterizing it as a shameful fruit of the "strategical alliance" of Tel Aviv and Washington. The interests of peace in the Middle East and the decision of the Security Council call for the Israeli aggression to be halted, Mr Tikhonov stated.

He spoke further of the constructive peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, whose aim is to defend detente and to strengthen the international security. Mr Leonid Brezhnev's address to the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament has been dictated by profound concern for peace, stressed the head of the Soviet Government. He emphasized the high assessment given by the world public to the declaration in this address that the Soviet Union will never use nuclear weapons first.

Mr Nikolay Tikhonov dwelt, too, on the consistent internationalist foreign policy of Bulgaria, on her active role in the common struggle of the socialist countries for consolidation of detente, world peace and international security.

In the complicated situation at present, the efforts of the socialist community countries aimed at further strengthening of their own unity, solidarity and interaction on the international scene are assuming an ever greater significance. In the future, too, Bulgaria will do her utmost in aiding the promotion of cooperation between the socialist countries, in deepening the links of socialist integration within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, in strengthening the defensive capacity of the Warsaw Treaty, said Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, in his speech.

He expressed the deep satisfaction of the Bulgarian people with the message of Mr Leonid Brezhnev to the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. "We fully uphold the peace programme of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which we have adopted as a programme of our own" said the Bulgarian prime minister.

He said that the international situation continued to worsen through the fault of the reactionary and militaristic NATO circles and most of all of the reactionary and militaristic circles in the United States. The "crusade" openly proclaimed by President Reagan, against communism and social progress, Mr Filipov went on, is poisoning the international atmosphere, generating a higher tension and increasing the threat of a thermonuclear war.

The leader of the Bulgarian Government pointed to the exceptional fruitfulness of the present Bulgaro-Soviet dialogue. "The aim facing us at present is the aim of intensifying bilateral relations, of still greater strengthening of their role in the stable and effective development of our economies" he said.

Dwelling on Bulgaria's successes in the construction of advanced socialism, Mr Grisha Filipov stressed that they are inseparably connected with the expansion and deepening of integration with the socialist countries and most of all with the BCP's unswervingly conducted policy of all-round cooperation and closeness with the Soviet Union.

Mr Grisha Filipov pointed also to the historic roles played by Mr Leonid Brezhnev and Mr Todor Zhivkov as inspirers and direct creators of this policy.

Saying that the visit of the Bulgarian delegation to the Soviet Union coincides with the celebration of the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, the speaker recalled the profound concept maintained by Dimitrov about the decisive role of the Soviet Union for social progress, his firm conviction that the friendship with the Soviet Union was vitally necessary for the flourishing of socialist Bulgaria. We, Mr Filipov went on, take pride in marching side by side with the Soviet people along our common path towards communism.

Expressing the gratitude of the Bulgarian communists and of the whole Bulgarian people for the delebration of Dimitrov's anniversary in the Soviet Union, he said that the celebration in Bulgaria of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet Union will be a new and bright manifestation of Bulgaro-Soviet fraternity.

Delegation Returns

AU231316 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The Bulgarian Government delegation led by Grisha Filipov, has returned home from its official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by comrades Todor Bozhinov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stanishev; Grigor Stoichkov and Stanish Bonev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; ministers and members of the Council of Ministers; as well as by members of the Soviet Embassy to Bulgaria led by Boris (Pyadishev), Soviet charge d'affaires ad interim to Bulgaria.

ACTIVITIES OF THE FATHERLAND FRONT CONGRESS

Zhivkov Attends Session

AU221959 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Summary] Comrade Todor Zhivkov today attended the second day of the Fatherland Front Congress in Sofia. The delegates to the congress discussed major issues in the Fatherland Front's work with all Bulgarian organizations and movements. "Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, spoke about the Komsomol's unity of action with the committee and organizations of the Fatherland Front." Following her, Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union, spoke about the development of private plots and of their problems, which have to be resolved along with the efforts of the Fatherland Front.

"The heads of the delegations of the Hungarian National Fatherland Front, the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia, the organizations of the Committee for People's Defense of the PDRY, the Patriotic Front of the revolution in Nicaragua, the African National Congress and the Indian National Congress expressed respect and gratitude for the experiences and example of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front."

In the afternoon the congress divided into five sections to continue its work.

Energy Minister Speaks

AU231236 Sofia BTA in English 0852 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, June 23 (BTA) -- There are nearly 5,000 kg of reference [as received] fuel per every Bulgarian a year.

This exceeds with 2.5 times the world average figures in this field and can be compared to the consumption of the industrially most advanced states.

Mr Nikola Todoriev, minister of energetics of Bulgaria, explained that 38 years ago Bulgaria was at the bottom of the list in the energy security per capita in Europe.

In his speech before the 9th Congress of the Fatherland Front Mr Todoriev pointed out that the energy policy of Bulgaria is aimed, above all, at the maximum use of the local raw materials, second, at mastering the nuclear energy, and third, at maximum saving of energy and fuels and the most cost-conscious use of the resources. Bulgaria now has at her disposal over 9,000 megawatt of power generation capacities. She turns out over 37 milliard and consumes over 40 milliard kilowatthours of electricity.

In 1981 the consumption of electricity in Bulgaria increased by 4.4 per cent and in the first quarter of this year alone -- by nearly 10 per cent. There have been rational changes in the structure of the power generation capacities. The proportion of power generation stations running on local and solid fuel has increased, while that of organically generated electricity by the industrial works stations, which operate chiefly on deficit [rare] liquid fuels, has dropped. More than 30 per cent of all the generated electricity is turned out by the thermoelectric power stations running on local coal, while 25 per cent of the electricity is produced by the Kozlodoui Atomic Power Station.

The energy effectivity of the economy has been considerably increased. In 1981 the energy production in the key national economic branches went up from 3 to 10 per cent as compared to 1980, while along with this energy consumption dropped by 1.6 per cent in comparison with the planned figure.

Minister Todoriev emphasized that there are still many untapped reserves for the energy effectivity of the economy. Underlining the exceptional contribution of the Fatherland Front in the organization of the energy and energy resource economizing drive among the people he said that as compared to 1980, 800 million kWh of electricity and 530,000 tons of fuel were economized last year.

Elects Bodies, Adopts Stands

AU231615 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The Ninth Congress of the Fatherland Front has ended its work. The congress adopted unanimously a congress resolution, proposals on changing and complementing the Fatherland Front's statute, and a disarmament declaration. New leading organs of the Fatherland Front, the National Council and the Central Financial Control-Auditing Commission were elected. A new composition of the Fatherland Front National Council Presidium also was elected. Comrade Pencho Kubadinski was elected chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council.

Council Leaders Named

AU231900 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpt] At its first session today the Fatherland Front National Council, chaired by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, elected Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, as chairman of the National Council; Sava Dulbokov and Krustyu Trichkov were elected as first deputy chairmen of the National Council; Nikolay Georgiev, Angel Shishkov, Angel Tsvetkov, Zdravko Mitovski, Dimitur Karamukov, Demir Borachev and Elena Lagadinova were elected deputy chairmen of the National Council. Secretaries and members of the Fatherland Front National Coundil Bureau were also elected.

BCP Politburo Receives Council

AU232021 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo tonight met the newly elected Fatherland Front National Council. The foreign delegates attending the Ninth Congress of the Fatherland Front, the largest sociopolitical organization in Bulgaria, were also present. With prolonged applause those present welcomed comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov and Kiril Zarev.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov again expressed the BCP Central Committee Politburo's satisfaction with the successful end of the Fatherland Front Congress. He also expressed wishes to the members of the newly elected National Council for successful work in fulfilling the BCP congress' decisions. Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed gratitude to the foreign guests for their participation in the congress and assured them that they have a loyal friend in the Bulgarian people.

The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere.

Peace Declaration Adopted

AU231425 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, June 23 (BTA) -- The delegates to the Ninth Congress of the Fatherland Front unanimously adopted a declaration which stresses that the adventurist policy of American imperialism and its NATO allies, seeking intensified armaments race and the achievement of military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries is a policy which multiplies the threat of a nuclear missile war.

They greet warmly the decision of the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons - an expression of the firm Soviet will to preserve peace and to avert the outbreak of a war.

They support the idea for the conversion of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone and express their deep conviction that this will help in the creation of ever more favorable political climate in the relations between the Balkan states, a climate of goodneighborliness and cooperation, which will help for the establishment of peace and security in Europe and the world.

The Congress of the Fatherland Front insists that the second special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations should adopt decisions on the reduction and the removing of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, will help in the curbing of the arms race, decisions for disarmament and peace.

Congress Ends 23 June

AU231426 Sofia BTA in English 1353 GMT 23 Jun 82

["End 9th Congress of the Fatherland Front" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 23 (BTA) -- Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, was reelected chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

"The Ninth Congress of the Fatherland Front once again eloquently and convincingly manifested the complete unanimity and monolythic and inviolable unity of all Fatherland Front members round the time-tested Leninist April general line of the BCP," said Mr Pencho Kubadinski in his closing speech.

The decisions of the Congress, he went on further are a widescale, purposeful and active programme for the participating of the Fatherland Front in the implementation of the tasks outlined by the 12th BCP Congress. The Fatherland Front with unceasing energy will contribute increasingly to raising the sociopolitical and working activity of the people, to the construction of mature socialism in Bulgaria.

The Fatherland Front members will remain in the future in the front ranks of the struggle for safebuarding peace, for friendship and understanding between the peoples, for social progress. They will assist the development of the closest fraternal cooperation with the socialist community countries, they will work for the enrichment and deepening of the inviolable Bulgaro-Soviet friendship.

GREECE'S PAPANDREOU INTERVIEWED PRIOR TO VISIT

AU231909 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Athens, June 23 (BTA) -- Greece's prime minister Mr Andreas Papandreou expressed the conviction that his forthcoming visit to Bulgaria will promote the still greater development of Bulgaro-Greek cooperation.

Interviewed by the special envoy of BTA, Director General Mr Boyan Traykov, Mr Papandreou stated: "Together with Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, we shall make a general review of our relations and will dwell on specific possibilities existing for new progress in the development of our cooperation in the economy, science, culture, tourism and other spheres."

Mr. Andreas Papandreou pointed out that the deterioration of the international situation which manifests itself in escalation of tension and arms race, in increasing the hotbeds of crisis and the still more frequent resorting to strength to settle any differences, is followed with concern in Greece.

"This trend is extremely perilous," he stresses, "in view of the modern means for destruction. And first of all the development of technology and the improvement of the nuclear and other mass destruction means, as well as the theories being developed like the one that a limited nuclear war is feasible."

Dwelling on the idea for converting the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapon, he stressed that it is conformity with the spirit of Balkan friendship and cooperation. "At the same time this idea can be of an enormous significance as an example and a contribution to the cause of detente and peace in Europe and in the whole world," Mr Papandreou said. "The Greek Government which has already taken the initiative on the question related to converting the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone is ready to examine any proposal similar to that of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, and to have talks with all the parties concerned on promoting and materializing this idea which is in accordance with the sacred wishes of the Balkan peoples," he said further.

CHNOUPEK ADDRESS AT UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

AU181605 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jun 82 p 6

[Speech by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, delivered at the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, held in New York on 16 June -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Mr Chairman, permit me to congratulate you on your election to the high post of chairman of the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament. I wish you and Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar much success in the fulfillment of your demanding and highly responsible mission.

Mr Chairman, for the second time in the history of our organization we are meeting exclusively to discuss a broad spectrum of disarmament issues. IN THIS MANNER WE ARE SEARCHING FOR AN ANSWER TO THE MOST IMPORTANT CURRENT ISSUE -- WHETHER MANKIND WILL CONTINUE ON THE PATH OF PEACE, STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND FRUITFUL COOPERATION AMONG STATES, OR WHETHER IT WILL LET ITSELF BE DRAGGED THROUGH NEVER-ENDING CONFRONTATIONS TO THE VERY VERGE OF A THERMONUCLEAR ABYSS.

High Appreciation of Soviet Initiative

We, in this hall, and with us millions of people throughout the world, heard the answer to that question on Tuesday in the message of the highest Soviet representative, L.I. Brezhnev, to our session, which contained the solemn declaration that the Soviet Union pledges with immediate validity not to use nuclear weapons first. WE HIGHLY VALUE THIS LATEST SOVIET INITIATIVE AS A CONCRETE STEP ON THE PATH OF AVERTING NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE. We are convinced that if the rest of the nuclear powers would follow that example, the possibility of a nuclear war would be practically excluded.

WE SEE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS IMPORTANT DECLARATION ABOVE ALL IN THAT IT FULLY CORRESPONDS TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL NATIONS, OF ALL MANKIND. After all, alone in the period which has elapsed since the first special session, the pace and the extent of armament -- and this is not the fault of socialism -- has no historical parallel. Particularly the impetuses from the U.S. military-industrial complex, in particular, aimed at perfecting the means of mass extermination, illustrate an increasingly perverted logic, which is contemptuous of the lives of millions. Do not precisely the latest concepts of imperialism, substantiating the permissibility of the use of nuclear weapons, nurture this danger? Do not the very technological parameters of new weapons tempt a potential aggressor to launch the first strike? After all, is he not the author of the doctrines of the first nuclear strike or the limited nuclear war? Does he not deceive nations and in the end himself with the illusion about victory in a nuclear conflict?

Similar plans can hardly be called defensive. And one cannot agree at all with the view -- as we again heard a few days ago -- that allegedly "military strength is the fundamental prerequisite of peace." Precisely such a policy, founded on escalating tension in the world and on gaining unilateral advantages, lowers the threshold of nuclear catastrophe, raises the apex of the pyramid of wasted billions of dollars and as a consequence threatens peace. That and nothing else -- not some sort of a "threat from the East" -- is the real cause of the aggravation of the international situation and feverish armament.

CSSR's Efforts

Our position on these key matters is absolutely unequivocal. "We are convinced," President Gustav Husak said recently, "that at present mankind has a no more urgent task than the struggle to secure peace and disarmament."

OUR COUNTRY, AS A DIRECT PARTICIPANT IN PRACTICALLY ALL MULTILATERAL DISARMAMENT FORUMS, IS SINCERELY STRIVING FOR A REVIVAL OF THEM, AND FOR A CONSTRUCTIVE COURSE AND FRUITFUL RESULTS AT THEM.

There was not and is not a single point on the disarmament agenda, that we would not approach actively, sincerely interested in positive results. We are committed to this by the essence of our socialist foreign policy, strictly respecting and consistently implementing the Leninist interpretation of peaceful coexistence.

This was also the case as regards the preparation of this special session. We have been pressing for an objective assessment of the fulfillment of the final document of the first special session, including its principles and priorities. We have also been pressing for the session to end with a concrete recommendation and decision oriented toward the comprehensive activation of all disarmament negotiations. As coordinators of the group of the socialist countries in the Geneva Disarmament Committee we have been effectively helping to elaborate a realistic draft of a general disarmament program, whose function should not end with passing it and allocating it a registration number in UN archives.

We are fully convinced that such an endeavor corresponds to the most intrinsic interests of all nations of the world. And it is quite natural that nations are turning precisely to our session, as tellingly attested to by the spontaneous actions of the advocates of peace and disarmament.

Therefore let us respect the demand of the times and begin with concrete deeds! Let us abide by the well-tried principle: the minimum possible number of general proclamations, solemn promises, bombastic declarations! The maximum possible number of concrete measures which would really lead to a nuclear catastrophe being averted, to peace and to disarmament! A plan for such measures already exists. It is the systematically developed and enriched broad complex of the peace and disarmament proposals and initiatives of the socialist countries, proceeding form the Soviet peace program for the eighties.

At the same time, as we have often stated, we are prepared to constructively assess any sensible and realistic proposal aimed at limiting, reducing or banning any weapons on a just basis. WE REGARD AS ENCOURAGING THE FACT THAT DESPITE THE DETERIORATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, THE EFFORTS TO HALT THE FEVERISH ARMAMENT HAVE NOT LET UP. ON THE CONTRARY, NEW ISSUES WHICH HAVE NOT YET BEEN DISCUSSED ARE BECOMING THE SUBJECT OF INTEREST. We value the activity of the nonaligned countries and other states. We also respect the stances of those Western officials who, as political realists, are pointing out that not confrontation but only negotiations and agreements about the way to rid mankind of the Moloch of armament can lead the world out of the blind alley. Let us not forget the oath of nations of 9 May 1945 that they will do everything possible to prevent war from ever recurring, an appeal whose timeless validity was the endowment for this, most universal of all world organizations. Thus let us invest all its prestige in the systematic and active efforts which share a single common denominator in the unshakeable conviction that in the third world war there can be no winners. And that the fourth one, as Albert Einstein once noted, would be waged with stone axes only.

THEREFORE LET US REPUDIATE THE INHUMAN DOCTRINES OF THE FIRST OR PREVENTIVE NUCLEAR STRIKE AS THE GREATEST CRIME AGAINST MANKIND. Let us support the Tuesday appeal of Minister A. Gromyko that the UN member states study with the greatest attention and adopt the group of proposals for strengthening peace contained in the Soviet Union's memorandum on averting the growing nuclear threat and halting the arms race. Let us fulfill the spirit and the letter of the declaration on averting nuclear catastrophe, proposed by the Soviet Union and supported by the full authority of the General Assembly. We condemn neutral or negative attitudes to its principles. Let us revive a fruitiful dialogue and expand the disarmament policy further. Let us prove that delegates at conference tables can get ahead of the arms manufacturers.

As regards Czechoslovakia -- a country in which the historical intertwining of territorial, economic and political interests of the whole of Europe in the past used to be constantly discharged in devastating wars, including the prologue and epilogue to World War II -- we have literally the most intrinsic interest in living in peace in a world without arms. ALL THE MORE SO, SINCE TODAY WE ARE IN THE EPICENTER OF THE LARGEST MILITARY CONCENTRATION IN THE WORLD.

We want to participate honestly in the realization of any disarmament proposal or group of measures which are based on the principle of equality and equal security. This means, however, that every state actively and constructively participates in disarmament negotiations; that it honestly cooperates with other states and shows the political will to seek mutually acceptable solutions; that it contributes to achieving them with a specific and proportionate share. That it also abstains from creating artificial obstacles for these negotiations.

So much for the principles anchored in the declaration on international cooperation for achieving the objectives of disarmament, adopted on our initiative by the 34th General Assembly session and reaffirmed by the 36th. Its importance and topicality stand out precisely against the background of the current situation. The declaration should therefore also be reflected in the final document of this session. FOR THIS REASON WE HAVE SUBMITTED TO THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE A DOCUMENT ON THE MAIN TASKS OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO SPEED UP PRACTICAL PROGRESS IN DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS.

Together with the socialist countries, Czechoslovakia -- on whose territory there is not a single nuclear weapon -- is widely committing itself to the rapid curtailment of the greatest possible number of nuclear arms devices, and in particular the curbing of efforts to increase the danger of nuclear confrontation in Europe. That is opposed, by the NATO decision of December 1979 on the production and deployment of new American nuclear medium-range weapons in Western Europe. Also the latest summit in Bonn signals that the NATO Pact is, in the first place, interested in achieving military superiority and in destroying the approximate balance of forces, which has become in its time one of the material foundations of the detente process.

THE RISK ENSUING FROM SUCH A STEP BY THE WEST IS PARTICULARLY ACUTE FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA. AFTER ALL, THE FLIGHT TIME OF THESE MOST DESTRUCTIVE WEAPONS FROM THE TERRITORY OF A NEIGHBORING STATE TO THE TERRITORY OF OUR COUNTRY CAN BE MEASURED IN ONLY DOZENS OF SECONDS. WE RESOLUTELY OPPOSE THAT ANY WAR BE WAGED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE EUROPEANS AND FOR FOREIGN INTERESTS, IN WHICH OUR CONTINENT -- AND NOT ONLY OUR CONTINENT -- WOULD BE CONSUMED IN THE FIRE OF A NUCLEAR APOCALYPSE. Therefore we welcome a moratorium and the continuing considerable reduction of medium-range missiles on the Soviet side. We see in this a clear peace gesture and a proof of the Soviet Union's good will, which is worth emulating, which should not remain without response at the current Geneva negotiations. We are also in favor of the zero option. But not in a form of an optical illusion that the USSR liquidates its existing medium-range missiles and the United States only abandons the deployment of new ones while preserving the entire, existing, NATO arsenal of nuclear missiles.

Stopping the Growth of Nuclear Arsenals

HALTING THE QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE GROWTH OF STRATEGIC ARSENALS IS OF DECISIVE IMPORTANCE FOR LESSENING THE THREAT OF WAR. We welcome the USSR-U.S. agreement on the opening of official talks on limiting and reducing strategic weapons in Geneva on 29 June. We are in favor of preserving everything positive that has been accomplished in this sphere. The adoption of the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on weapons of strategic character of both sides as regards their quantity and for maximally restricting their modernization at the moment of the opening of the negotiations would be a significant step forward in itself. At the same time this would, without doubt, contribute to the successful course of these talks and clear the path for a radical limitation and reduction of strategic weapons in all respects.

We welcome the concrete proposal of the highest Soviet representative, L. I. Brezhnev, for a well-prepared Soviet-American meeting on the highest level this fall. WHAT IS INVOLVED IS ANOTHER CONVINCING PROOF OF A SINCERE ENDEAVOR TO RESOLVE IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS WITH THE WELL-TRIED FORM OF CONSTRUCTIVE POLITICAL DIALOGUE.

WE FAVOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF AN AGREEMENT ON HALTING THE PRODUCTION OF ALL TYPES OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND ON GRADUALLY REDUCING THEIR STOCKPILES TO THEIR COMPLETE LIQUIDATION. We fully agree with the view that in the first stage of this nuclear disarmament it would be useful to solve an issue such as the halting of the production of fissionable materials for various types of nuclear weapons. We also regard achieving the halting of the development of new types of nuclear systems as equally necessary.

In this connection it is also necessary to exert an energetic effort to ban barbaric nuclear weapons.

WE REGARD A TOTAL AND UNIVERSAL BAN ON TESTING THESE WEAPONS TO BE AN EFFECTIVE MEASURE FOR LIMITING THE FEVERISH NUCLEAR ARMAMENT. At the same time we support all steps aimed -- first -- at strengthening the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons; second -- the strengthening of the security of nonnuclear states against the use of these weapons; third -- the non-deployment of nuclear weapons on the territories where there are no such weapons as yet; four -- establishing zones without nuclear weapons in various parts of the world, especially in Europe.

WE ARE SERIOUSLY CONCERNED ABOUT THE PROCRASTINATION IN THE NEGOTIATIONS ON THE BAN AND LIQUIDATION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS. We condemn the malicious propaganda campaign about the alleged use of chemical weapons by some and at other times by other socialist states. After all, it is nothing but a farce when even today, more than 10 years later, there exist extensive regions and a considerable part of Indochina's population which are cruelly affected by the use of American chemical weapons. Those who used them in those days should now be getting even more refined instruments -- the binary chemical weapons. Precisely these horrors of yesterday and the realistic idea of the immense risks of tomorrow are today a categorical imperative for speedily achieving an agreement on banning the development, production and stockpiling of all types of chemical weapons and on destroying their reserves, as is stated in the constructive, concrete draft convention submitted by the Soviet Union on Tuesday.

WE ALSO UNEQUIVOCALLY FAVOR ACHIEVING A SIMILAR AGREEMENT CONCERNING ALL NEW TYPES AND NEW SYSTEMS OF MASS DESTRUCTION WEAPONS, ESPECIALLY RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS. After all, it is easier to ban something that has not as yet left laboratories than what has already been included in the arsenals of states and has become a part of the armies' combat equipment.

As a peaceloving country that has had one of its citizens in space, we are resolutely in favor of the elaboration and conclusion of an international agreement on banning the deployment of any type of weapons in space.

Mr Chairman, STILL ANOTHER LARGE SPHERE REMAINS -- CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS. WE ALSO REGARD THE SOLUTION OF THIS TO BE URGENT AND UNPOSTPONABLE. Therefore, we have also actively participated in the elaboration of an agreement on banning or limiting the use of certain conventional weapons which can cause excessive suffering or have indiscriminate effect.

The Significance of the Vienna Talks

IN OUR OPINION, ONE OF THE IMPORTANT DIRECTIONS OF DISARMAMENT EFFORTS IS ALSO TO DISCONTINUE THE FEVERISH PURSUIT OF ARMAMENTS ON A REGIONAL BASIS. In this connection, this February -- together with our allies -- we submitted at the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in Central Europe a compromise proposal for a comprehensive and balanced agreement on the first reduction stage. Unfortunately, the West, judging from its reaction up to now, -- notwithstanding certain signs suggesting willingness to conduct a dialogue -- remains a prisoner of the absence of sincere interest to reach an equitable document. [as received] NEVERTHELESS, WE ARE PROCEEDING FROM THE ASSUMPTION THAT FAR FROM ALL POSSIBILITIES HAVE BEEN EXHAUSTED FOR THE VIENNA TALKS TO GET FINALLY OFF THE IMPASSE and that, therefore, the concentration of troops and armaments in the very heart of our continent can be reduced for mutual benefit, without upsetting the balance of forces in this region.

We also attribute great importance to convening a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe, a decision on which should be made by the Madrid meeting. This conference would be the first all-European forum of its kind and would substantially contribute to upholding and strengthening the spirit of Helsinki.

We firmly believe that the situation in Europe can in no way be improved by the admission of new states to NATO, and by the expansion of its activities to new geographical areas.

WE CONDEMN WITH ALL DUE RESOLUTION THE EXTENSIVE ISRAELI MILITARY ATTACK AGAINST LEBANON, THE AIM OF WHICH -- AS WE DECLARED IN OUR STATEMENT OF 8 JUNE -- IS TO DEAL A FINAL BLOW TO THE PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE MOVEMENT AS WELL AS TO THE LEBANESE NATIONAL PATRIOTIC FORCES. The Israeli Government would not have dared to carry out this aggressive act without the consent and support of world imperialism led by the United States. WE EXPRESS OUR SOLIDARITY WITH AND SUPPORT FOR THE LEBANESE AND PALESTINIAN PEOPLES AND DEMAND THAT ISRAEL IMMEDIATELY HALT ITS AGGRESSION AND EXPEDITIOUSLY WITHDRAW ITS UNITS FROM LEBANON.

Imperialism's demonstrations of strength in Latin America constitute a grave threat to peace and international security, be it U.S. military maneuvers around Cuba, threats against the people of Nicaragua, support for the dictatorial regime of El Salvador or the use of brute military force in the South Atlantic in the spirit of colonial methods.

We believe that the limitation and reduction of the level of military activity on world seas, including the expansion of confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, would be a positive contribution to improving the international situation. We condemn the obstructions of the Western states, which have so far been thwarting the convening of a conference on the Indian Ocean.

We fully support the proposals of the USSR and other socialist states aimed at establishing political and international-legal security guarantees for states, including proposals to adopt measures of this nature in the Persian Gulf area, the Mediterranean, the Far East and Southeast Asia.

We express high appreciation for the part played by the broad people's masses and a large number of nongovernmental organizations in the struggle for peace, against the threat of war and the arms race. We are also convinced that the World Congress of Peace Forces, which will be held in Prague next year, will contribute to their efforts. We also warmly support the proclamation of the global disarmament campaign.

Mr Chairman,

I want to assure you that Czechoslovakia is determined to do everything for the success of our session, which should become a new powerful impetus for disarmament talks at all forums and levels and which, last but not least, should assist in convening a world disarmament conference and contribute to developing fruitful dialogue and cooperation among states.

These are undeniably great and complicated tasks. However, great is also our responsibility to live up to the mandate with which the nations have entrusted us, and that is also enshrined in our charter -- to do everything possible to protect the present and coming generations from the scourge of destruction.

DAILY ON WEINBERGER REACTION TO USSR INITIATIVE

AU231640 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jun 82 p 6

[CTK Washington dispatch: "American Militarists Are Striving To Shake Off Their Responsibility; C. Weinberger and E. Rostow Attacked the Latest USSR Peace Initiative" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Washington, 21 Jun (CTK) -- CASPAR WEINBERGER, PENTAGON CHIEF, AND EUGENE ROSTOW, DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY, TWO OF THE MOST OUTSTANDING AMERICAN DEFENDERS OF FEVERISH ARMAMENT, THIS SUNDAY TOOK THE FIELD IN SUPPORT OF THE REAGAN GOVERNMENT'S ARMAMENT COURSE, AND ALSO AGAINST THE LATEST SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVE -- THE COMMITMENT THAT THE USSR WOULD NOT BE THE FIRST TO USE NUCLEAR ARMS.

In an interview broadcast by NBC Television, Weinberger tried to belittle before the American public the significance and credibility of the Soviet initiative.

As a change, Rostow claimed that the USSR allegedly committed itself to give up the use of nuclear weapons only in order to prepare conditions for itself for an attack with conventional weapons. In speaking of the latest American armament programs, he said that -- among other things -- the United States is now intensively dealing with the project of a new antimissile system. THAT, OF COURSE, IS IN DIRECT CONTRADICTION TO THE SALT I TREATY ON STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATION OF 1972, IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES AND THE USSR EXPRESSLY COMMITTED THEMSELVES TO REFRAIN FROM FURTHER DEVELOPING THIS KIND OF WEAPON.

PRESS ON U.S. BAN OF PIPELINE EQUIPMENT

LD231930 Prague CTK in English 1738 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Prague [no date or agency as received] Ronald Reagan's latest attempt to sabotage the construction of a gas pipe-line from the Soviet Union to Western Euope, i.e. the embargo on hardware produced under U.S. licence, is unprecedented in peace time. It is no more a policy -- it is an act of hateful hostility, today's ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY said.

The pipe-line is not war equipment. On the contrary, it is a means of economic cooperation to which Helsinki Final Act signatories, including the U.S. President, committed themselves, the daily said.

Bratislava -- "Leaving out the loss of many millions of U.S., West German, Japanese and other firms, as well as the disappointment of tens of thousands of jobless, the act of the U.S. administration is still absurd and outrageous from the point of view of international economic cooperation and international relations," today's Slovak daily PRAVDA said.

It is regretable that the embargo comes at a time when the Soviet Union presented another peace initiative at the 2nd special session of the U.N. General Assembly, the daily stressed.

Daily on FRG Reaction

AU231636 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jun 82 p 7

[CTK/ZR Bonn dispatch: "Reagan Owes An Explanation" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Bonn, 21 Jun (CTK, ZR) -- THE FRG GOVERNMENT IS DETERMINED TO LIVE UP TO ALL CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS TOWARD THE SOVIET UNION. THESE COMMITMENTS ARE AN EXAMPLE OF MUTUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST, IN THE STABILITY OF WHICH IT IS BASICALLY INTERESTED. THE GOVERNMENT TOOK NOTE OF THE NEW EXPANSION OF AMERICAN ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST THE USSR WITH DEEP CONCERN [zndpokojeni]. THIS WAS STATED THIS MONDAY IN BONN BY KLAUS BOELLING, PRESS SPOKESMAN OF THE WEST GERMAN GOVERNMENT, IN AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF ATTITUDE TOWARD THE AGGRAVATION OF ANTI-SOVIET DISCRIMINATORY MEASURES BY THE REAGAN GOVERNMENT.

Boelling pointed out that the "gas pipe" contract between the FRG and USSR was concluded even prior to the proclamation of the first phase of American economic sanctions, which were explained by the development of the situation in Poland; and that the FRG had never left the United States in any doubt about its decision to live up to the adopted commitments. He stressed that the timely fulfillment of the agreement is of great significance for covering power consumption needs in the FRG and for ensuring a large number of jobs in West German industry.

Boelling warned that the unilateral discriminatory U.S. step, which the Bonn government had neither been informed of, nor consulted about in advance, can have dangerous consequences for the entire system of the international division of labor, and particularly for the future of cooperation between the FRG firms and those in other West European countries and the United States. He stressed that the FRG had already begun negotiations on these measures with the American Government.

"We fully share the fears of American enterprises that the aggravation of economic discriminatinon against the Soviet Union by the Reagan Government will seriously harm their reliability and credibility. THE DECISION TO EXPAND THE EMBARGO ON DELIVERIES OF EQUIPMENT FOR THE GAS PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION WAS MADE BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT UNILATERALLY, IN CONTRADICTION TO THE JOINT TRADE-POLITICAL LINE ADOPTED AT THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE IN VERSAILLES. The pressure to violate concluded contracts is creating an unacceptable precedent." This is the sharp reaction of one of the supreme organizations of West German industrial circles — the Union of West German Industry (BDI) -- issued as a declaration this Monday in Cologne.

Reagan's decision was sharply criticized by Uwe Jens, chairman of the SDP [Social Democratic Party] group in the Economic Committee of the Bonn parliament. He stated that similar U.S. steps had already made West European trade contacts with the socialist states more difficult, and that the American boycott is threatening thousands of working places in the AEG concern for electric engineering.

Helmut Haussmann, foreign-political spokesman of the group of FDP parliamentary deputies, stated that Washington's decision has strengthened doubts about the predictability of U.S. foreign-economic policy. According to him, Western Europe will have to weigh whether it can go on relying on the Americans as trade partners in the license trade.

Indignation was also the reaction of the West German press which only recently was striving to create the impression that, under pressure from Western Europe, Reagan was all but assessing his line of confrontation.

The Bonn newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER, close to the foreign ministry, writes that the American President owes the allies an explanation of what his colleague Robert Mitchell had called in Congress a foreign-political fiasco. "The man in the White House has broken the illusions he had evoked during his trip throughout Europe," the newspaper concedes.

Under the heading "To The Detriment of the Allies," the newspaper FRANKFURTHER RUNDSCHAU writes that we have here an unheard-of event which has once again tellingly revealed the reason for the recent difficulties between the United States and Western Europe. The blow from Washington has surprised the affected governments and industrial managers, above all in the FRG, but also in the East. The impression from the recent Western economic conference in Versailles has rapidly evaporated: that the United States is willing, even if reluctantly, to accept the trade for Soviet natural gas. On the contrary, the Reagan government has become yet harsher. But this is primarily affecting its allies, and above all the FRG, for which this transaction is no small matter.

GROWING PRESSURE ON DISSIDENTS REPORTED

AU2315Z5 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 23 Jun 82 p 2

[Exclusive DIE PRESSE report by P.M.": "CSSR Dissidents Under Pressure"]

[Text] Vienna/Prague — The living conditions of Czech and Slovak regime critics seem to be becoming more and more difficult. In addition to job discrimination and a series of court trials, there is now also a serious threat to life. As has been learned from emigre circles last weekend, 60-year-old Ladislav Lis has been threatened.

Lis, spokesman for the Charter 77 civil rights movement, has received an anonymous letter demanding payment of Kcs150,000 and calling for delivery of this money by his 12-year-old son on 28 June. Should he fail to pay, both his children would be killed, the letter stated. A similar letter had been shrugged off by the authorities as "harmless nonsense" 2 weeks ago.

Vienna emigre circles are convinced that no criminals are involved in the Lis case, but that it is an "operation" staged by the authorities. Through intimidation the Charter 77 spokesman is to be urged to emigrate.

Meanwhile, the CSSR has taken what is to date an unparalled step: A Prague representative at the International Labor Organization (ILO) in Geneva admitted that "certain" signatories of the civil rights manifesto had lost their jobs without justification. The CSSR has accepted a statement to this effect by the ILO Committee. Up to now, Prague had strongly protested any criticism of dissident dismissal. As has been reported, Poland even threatened to leave ILO because of a similar criticism.

The grave violations by the CSSR both of the U.N. human rights convention and the ILO agreement, of which Prague is a co-signatory, have been summed up in charter document No 19. According to this document, job discrimination is continuing and applies not only to active regime critics but also to persons who criticize superiors or display an interest in Western culture. In many jobs continuation of employment depends on joining the Communist Party.

The document also deals extensively with the practice of appointments to leading positions. On the one hand, the more important positions are assigned exclusively through the nomenclatura, in other words, the party hierarchy. On the other hand, every CSSR citizen, at regular intervals, must undergo so-called cadre checks, which concern his private life, contacts abroad, and correspondence.

After the publication of document No 19, there is said to have been an additional wave of dismissals. According to Vienna emigres, dozens of charter signatories within a few hours received notices of termination which did not give any reason for the dismissal. In many cases there are attempts to "falsely accuse" the dismissed persons of "criminal offenses."

HUSAK, STROUGAL ATTEND FEDERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD231324 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The main point on the agenda of the fifth joint session of the Chamber of People and the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly, which opened in Prague today, is the government-sponsored resolution whereby the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia approves the state final account of the Czechoslovak Federation for last year.

Deputies of our highest representative bodies met in order to responsibly assess the results of the development of our national economy last year. At the meeting Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Federal Assembly chairman, welcomed Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and other Presidium members of the party's Central Committee; Peter Colotka, Vaclav Hula, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Jozef Lenart; Miloslav Hruskovic, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee: Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ. Also taking part in the deliberations are deputy ministers and ministers of the federal government and representatives of the organs of political parties and social organizations of the National Front.

The government-sponsored resolution was explained in detail [zduvodnit] by Leopold Ler, federal minister of finance.

Ler Addresses Assembly

LD231524 Prague CTK in English 1133 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Prague -- The 1981 Czechoslovakia federal state closing account was approved by the House of the People and the House of Nations of the Federal Assembly at their fifth joint meeting here Wednesday.

"Last year a balanced state account was ensured", Finance Minister Leopold Ler told the parliamentarians in his review of the results of this basic financial plan of the republic. Revenues amounted to 171,063 million crowns and expenditure to 171,020 million, i.e. a surplus of 43 million crowns.

The minister stressed the special importance of balanced external financial relations. "This is ever more urgent since foreign credits are costly as a result of high interest rates, but also for political reasons. The capitalist states use their trade and credit policies as part of economic pressure on the socialist countries in an effort to weaken their unity and gain political concessions", Leopold Ler stated.

"The main problem in the fulfillment of this year's plan is in foreign trade," Leopold Ler went on to say.

As the 36th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in Budapest earlier this month showed, "the development of close and allround cooperation with the CMEA member states, especially the Soviet Union, will be ever more important for our economy in the complex international conditions." In 1981 the socialist countries accounted for over two-third of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade turnover, the Soviet Union alone for more than one-third.

"If the socialist states work for greater cohesion and strenthening of technical-economic independence it does not mean that they are not willing to expand economic contacts with the West on an equal footing", the minister added.

"A drive for higher effectiveness is the main content of our economic as well as financial policy", Minister Ler said.

"A relatively good plan fulfillment was attained in 1981 in profit and expenditure. Profit amounted to almost 100,000 million crowns, an increase of 9.1 percent in comparable terms. Overall expenditure declined by 0.79 per cent and material input even by 1.55 per cent. These results are better than planned."

The finance minister informed the deputies that 133,100 million crowns, 4,500 million more than in 1980, were spent to finance social security health service, culture, education and other services and activities for the population. In addition, 14,800 million crowns were allocated for investments in this sphere.

The state closing account and its individual chapters had already been discussed in the committees of the two houses of the Federal Assembly. After a discussion at the joint plenary session Wednesday the deputies unanimously voted to approve the state closing account submitted by the federal government. The document at the same time records that on December 31, 1981 the Czechoslovak state financial assets amounted to 70,993 million crowns and liabilities to 2,012 million crowns.

EX-DEFENSE MINISTER BOHUMIR LOMSKY DIES

AU230851 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Jun 82 p 2

[CTK report: "Bohumir Lomsky Has Died"]

[Text] Prague, 21 Jun (CTK) -- Retired Army General Comrade Bohumir Lomsky, member of the First Czechoslovak Army Corps in the Soviet Union and former CSSR minister of national defense, has died in Prague at the age of 68, after a protracted severe illness.

During World War II he took part in shaping an independent Czechoslovak unit in the Soviet Union, which was established there under the command of Army General Ludvik Svoboda. As its member, alongside the Soviet Army, he took part in the battles at Sokolovo, Kiev, Ruda, Belaya Tserkov, Zhashkov, in the heroic Dukla Pass battle and in liberating our territory.

After the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, he took an active and dedicated part in building a new, Czechoslovak People's Army, in which he held important command posts. In the years 1956-68 he was CSSR minister of national defense.

For his part in the struggle against the fascist enemy and his many years of work in building the Czechoslovak People's Army he was awarded numerous Czechoslovak and foreign orders and medals.

The funeral will be held on 24 June 1982 at 1200 hours in the large ceremonial hall of the crematorium in Prague-Strasnice.

USSR AMBASSADOR PRESENTS AWARD TO ANTONIN KAPEK

LD231100 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Aleksandr Botvin, the Soviet ambassador in Czechoslovakia, presented today the Labor Red Banner Order to Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Prague City Party Committee chief secretary. This high Soviet state distinction, appraising the life-long work of Comrade Antonin Kapek, has been awarded to him on the recommendation of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium by the Supreme Soviet on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

Present at the festive ceremony were Milos Jakes, Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary; Josef Korcak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Czech premier; Mikulas Beno, CPZU Central Committee secretary, and other representatives.

BRIEFS

TRADE MINISTER'S MEETINGS -- Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban discussed aspects of Czechoslovak-Zambian economic and trade cooperation with Zambian Minister of Trade and Industry Remmy Chisupa here on Wednesday. The Zambian guest stressed his country's interest in expanding scientific and technical cooperation. Minister Urban also conferred with Iranian Deputy Oil Minister M. Taheri on possibilities of Czechoslovak-Iranian cooperation in the petrochemical industry and on supplies of Czechoslovak equipment for Iran's oil and petrochemical industry. Minister Urban then met Romanian Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Ion Stoian who had talks here on intensifying bilateral contacts this year. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1816 GMT 23 Jun 82 LD]

REPORT ON NATO MEDITERRANEAN EXERCISES

DW231257 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Gerhard Boehm report]

[Text] In the eastern Mediterranean, a 5-day NATO naval exercise is to begin tomorrow. This exercise is called Operation Daily (Double) 82 and is combined with a provocative deployment of U.S. warships in that region, where the political situation has been extremely aggravated anyway as a result of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. Gerhard Boehm reports some more details about this exercise:

The menacing silhouettes of U.S. aircraft carriers will now appear behind the Israeli warships which are anchoring off Lebanon's coast and whose guns are daily bringing death and devastation with a hail of shells to the densely populated quarters and the Palestinian refugee camps of western Beirut. The U.S. ships will surely not calm the Lebanese and Palestinians. The strongest U.S. naval concentration in the eastern Mediterranean since the Israeli aggression of 1973, as Western news agencies put it, consists of 52 warships, including the aircraft carriers Kennedy, Forrestal, Eisenhower and Independence. There is a lot of frank talk about the connection of this demonstration of power with the Israeli war against Lebanon.

According to news reports, the aircraft carrier Kennedy is on constant alert, the official justification being the potential evacuation of 4,250 U.S. citizens living in Lebanon. However, are 52 warships needed for that?

U.S. ground forces from Greece, Italy and Turkey will also take part in the combined sea-air NATO exercise, and according to the Pentagon, the exercise is intended to demonstrate the capability of the U.S. Navy to support the missions of aircraft carriers and to carry out rapid troop deployments.

Why is this exercise being held at this time, anyway? This question is being raised particularly in Arab capitals. What is the purpose of this demonstration of power? It is definitely not suited for defusing the dangerous situation created by Israel in and around Lebanon. As long as the terror and murder crusade of the Israeli invaders continues in Lebanon, it is above all most important to stop aggression and enforce the withdrawal of the Israeli troops. The naval exercises, however, are hardly intended for this purpose.

People in Arab capitals point out that U.S. policy also does not create the impression that it has set this goal for itself, considering the well-known veto in the UN Security Council and the most recent Begin talks in Washington. Consequently, it cannot be assumed that the Israeli invaders will be alarmed by the U.S. Naval deployment.

U.S. AIR FORCE ACTIVITY IN SPACE REPORTED

DW232023 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The U.S. arms mania is obviously unlimited. In Washington the formation of a military space command was announced. Heinz Brittsche reports some details of this new U.S. military measure.

Two announcements from the United States make one thing clear: By its mad arms build-up the Pentagon not only wants to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union on the land, at sea and in the air, but, what is more, the hitherto only demilitarized sphere -- space -- is now also to be included in the arms race. U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff General Allen announced that the military space operations command is to start work with 200 staff members on 1 September in Colorado Springs. It will be under the command of Lieutenant General (Hertinger) and will deal with satellite and anti-satellite weapons, space weapons in general, future laser military bases in space and the military use of space shuttles.

The second announcement says that the fourth test flight of the space shuttle Colombia scheduled to take place next Sunday almost exclusively serves military objectives. Special sensors, surveillance instruments and homing devices [zieltechnik] are to be tested, because -- as the Air Force chief of staff, General Allen, states -- now the development of space weapons has entered the operational stage.

The new space warfare staff is to be complemented by the Navy and the Army in the course of this year so as to coordinate their military activities in space. The status of this new staff will be equal to that of the strategic (?warfare) staff, the staff of nuclear missiles and bomber weapons.

As early as last year the Pentagon, in a study, formulated the U.S. objectives. Space will now become a potential battlefield. The strategists are planning to set up an entire system of laser military bases in space. They have earmarked $15 billion for the development of such weapons systems. Regrettably the point is not only the intended implementation of their (?political) dreams but a new additional threat to mankind.

With these intentions the United States opposes the clearly declared will of the absolute majority of the states of the earth, as expressed by the UN representative which agreed to the Soviet resolution banning the stationing of weapons in space. This view is held by 123 countries. One remark must be made here, best of all perhaps in the words of former Secretary of State Vance: It is a widespread error to believe that America could have the strength to organize the world as we want to have it and that we could dominate the Soviet Union if we wanted to. It is naive to believe they would be satisfied more readily than we with ranking second in terms of military strength. We must hold and strengthen the position of an approximate military balance with the Soviet Union. That's what Cyrus Vance very rightly said.

Space should remain free from the arms race, above all, because imperialist wars on the land, at sea and in the air have already done more than enough harm to mankind in the past and present.

CATHOLICS WELCOME SOVIET NUCLEAR PLEDGE

AU221740 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19-20 Jun 82 p 8

[ADN report: "Now the United States Also Should Renounce Using Nuclear Arms First: European Catholics Welcome USSR Pledge"]

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "Catholic personalities from 17 countries including prominent priests who are now participating in an enlarged presidium session of the Berlin Conference of European Catholics (BK) in the GDR capital, on Friday welcomed, in a unanimously adopted declaration, the obligation assumed by the Soviet Union not to use nuclear weapons first.

"This is an important and exemplary step to ban a nuclear war. 'It is apt to promote confidence and eliminate fears of threats.' The declaration continues: "We urgently appeal to the U.S. President to assume an equal obligation and to validate it.'" The declaration also appeals to the other powers which possess nuclear weapons to renounce being the first to use them. It is also being pointed out that the worldwide discussion in the past few months has proved that a general renunciation of the first use of nuclear arms can render considerable service to preserving peace, and can reduce the danger of a nuclear war.

FRANKFURT PAPER REPORTS ON PEACE MOVEMENT

DW231309 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 23 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin, 22 June (EPD) [Evangelical Press Service] -- In recent weeks more than 6,000 young Christians from the Brandenburg area attended three big meetings to demonstrate their desire for peace.

It was said at these meetings that the "Swords Into Plowshares" symbol, which is being combated by the SED, will not be used by the church for confrontation purposes against the official GDR peace movement. Rather, this symbol will serve as a "sign of ecclesiastical-biblical action in a socialist country" and demonstrate the desire for peace by Christians whose imagination, action and hope for more peace are needed here.

Despite a ban, GDR young people continue to wear the "Swords Into Plowshares" symbol. This was demonstrated by a GDR youth meeting last weekend in Potsdam-Herrmannswerder, where more than 3,500 young Christians pointed out at religious services, performances and information meetings the importance of building confidence. Among the participants were occasional soldiers in uniform. Similar youth meetings took place on previous Sundays in Burg, with 2,000 participants, and in Templin, with 700 participants.

A main point of the meetings was information about West and East European neighbor countries. This was supposed to point out the necessity of continuing the "Helsinki process" initiated by the CSCE Final Act with regard to building confidence, exchanging information and the establishing contacts among European young people. The participants reacted with special applause to scenes performed and to new songs pointing out the dangers emanating from action dominated by overconcern for security and isolation with regard to the family, society and international policy. The "Swords Into Plowshares" objective was a continous theme in songs. In addition to "Swords Into Plowshares," the peace dove and old religious symbols of Christianity were introduced and explained at the final open air divine service.

GOVERNMENT BODIES ACCEPT REPORT ON CEMA MEETING

AU221143 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers of the GDR have accepted the report on the 36th meeting of CEMA which took place in Budapest from 8 to 10 June 1982. They approved the work of the GDR delegation headed by Willi Stoph, Politburo member and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

The Politburo stressed that the cooperation with CEMA is constantly increasing in importance in view of the increased confrontation policy of the imperialist countries and the aggravation of the international situation. This cooperation is an important contribution toward the unity and the cohesion of the community of socialist states.

In close alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal countries, in the future the GDR will also make its contribution toward deepening the socialist economic integration and toward universally strengthening the community of socialist states in implementing the economic strategy decided by the 10th party congress.

The decision of the meeting and the documents signed on increased cooperation in the fields of nuclear power plant construction, microelectronics and industrial robots will contribute toward successfully solving important tasks of the national economic development of the CEMA countries in the 1980s by joint efforts. The correspond to the increasing demands of the intensification of social production on the basis of accelerating the scientific-technological progress.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers laid down the necessary measures for implementing the decisions which have been adopted.

FISCHER, ROMANIA'S OANCEA HOLD TALKS

LD221738 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1519 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Berlin, 22 Jun (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today received Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister Constantin Oancea for a friendly talk.

The two politicians agreed that the friendly relations between the GDR and Romania are developing steadily to their mutual benefit and in the interests of strengthening socialism and peace.

Taking as their point of departure the coordinated foreign policy of the Warsaw Treaty states, the two partners stressed the urgent need for substantive steps to the arms race, for arms limitation and disarmament. In this connection Oskar Fischer assessed the importance of Leonid Brezhnev's message to the second UN special session on disarmament as a significant contribution to the safeguarding of peace and eliminating the danger of a nuclear conflict.

They both strongly condemned Israel's aggression against Lebanon. They demanded the withdrawal of Israeli troops and a solution to the Middle East problem at the negotiating table.

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS 21 JUNE

LD211526 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, today received the ambassador of the PRC Li Qiangfen who submitted his credentials. The diplomat conveyed greetings from Ye Jianying, the chairman of the PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee, which Erich Honecker reciprocated. In the talk which followed Erich Honecker outlined the GDR's active contribution to guaranteeing peace, to international detente and to solving conflicts by peaceful means. The two men said that the development of relations between the two socialist states benefits the peoples of the GDR and of the PRC and is in the interest of peace.

On the same day Erich Honecker also received the ambassadors of Burma and New Zealand, U Kyaw Khin and Neville Hugo Sale Judd, who submitted their credentials. At the meetings it was likewise stated that bilateral relations help safeguard peace and promote and international understanding.

AGREEMENT ON PAYMENTS CONCLUDED WITH FRG

AU221742 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19-20 Jun 82 p 2

[ADN report: "Press statement"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the basis of the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at Lake Werbellin, and of the determination reaffirmed there to continue efforts for further normalizing relations in the interest of peace and detente in Europe and for the benefit of men, additional agreements were concluded between the GDR Government and the FRG Government at the appropriate levels.

This concerns:

- The agreement on the redetermination of the amounts for mutual clearings in the period up to 1985 within the framework of the agreements applicable between the GDR and FRG. Accordingly the amount of the swing totals are: in 1982, 650 million accounting units [Ve]; in 1983, 770 million Ve; in 1984, 690 million Ve; and in 1985, 600 million Ve.

- the continuation of expanded transfers of assets in certain cases from the GDR to the FRG for the years 1983-84.

LOSONCZI, PHILIPPINES' MARCOS GIVE DINNER TOASTS

LD231208 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Manila, June 22 (MTI) -- From our correspondent, Karoly Patak:

President Marcos and Mrs. Imelda Marcos gave a gala dinner in honour of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, in Manila Tuesday evening.

On behalf of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Pal Losonczi presented the Order of the Flag studded with diamonds of the Hungarian People's Republic to President Marcos for his service in promoting friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

President Marcos presented the First Degree of Sekanuta Order, the highest state honour of the Philippines, to Pal Losonczi and the Order of Diega Saland to Mrs. Losonczi.

Both heads of state gave toasts at the dinner.

In his toast President Marcos spoke highly of Hungary's achievements since the end of World War 2, and stated:

"I am certain that your visit will give an impetus to the economic cooperation between our countries."

Pal Losonczi thanked President Marcos for the cordial welcome he and the Hungarian delegation had received in the Philippines and stated:

"In the present difficult economic circumstances and the tense international situation, the cooperation of our countries, which are separated by a great geographical distance, is particularly important."

Trade, Cooperation Discussed

LD240830 Budapest MTI in English 0615 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Manila, June 23 (MTI) -- From our special correspondent:

Philippine Prime Minister Cesar Virata gave a luncheon in honor of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, here Wednesday.

In their toasts, both sides mentioned the promising economic relations of Hungary and the Philippines.

On Wednesday, Tibor Melega, Hungarian deputy foreign trade minister, and Roberto Ongpin, Philippine minister of foreign trade and industry, discussed development of the relatively small bilateral trade relations. The sides decided to exchange information on development and purchase plans, to encourage relations between enterprises and to conclude a skeleton agreement. The range of goods to be mutually delivered has not yet been decided.

State Secretary Zsolt Bajnok, chairman of the Information Office of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Minister Gregorio Cendana, chairman of the Philippine Information Office, and discussed opportunities for the establishment of relations and cooperation promotion. They exchanged views on the probably cooperation of the two countries' radio and television companies. They regarded the realization of the cooperation agreement of the two countries' news agencies as useful and encouraged cooperation of journalist associations.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS WRON SESSION 23 JUNE

Mothers Honored

LD231804 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1715 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] A session of the Military Council of National Salvation [WRON] is being [as heard] held in Warsaw under the chairmanship of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski with the participation of several dozen representatives of Polish women. There were among them women activists of the PZPR and other political parties, of Catholic associations and of social and women's organizations from the whole country. Members of the civic committees of national rebirth, representatives of academic, cultural working and agricultural milieus took part.

During the meeting members of the WRON analyzed the current sociopolitical situation in the country. Maj Gen Florian Siwicki presented the mounting threat on the part of imperialism to world peace against the background of the present international situation. Lt Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak discussed the current internal situation and issues connected with strengthening law and order. Much attention was devoted to the role of the woman as mother in bringing up the young generation. These issues were the subject of the speech made by Lt Gen Jozef Baryla.

During an animated and constructive discussion, great concern for the peace of the homeland, its external and internal safety, Polish affairs, was interwoven through all the speeches made by women. Issues pertaining to the young generation, the family's responsibility for bringing it up and the participation of youth in the sociopolitical and economic life of the country took up a great deal of time in the discussion. The need to broaden the participation of women in the activities of the civic committees of national rebirth, in which the idea of national accord and socialist renewal is being concretized, was pointed out.

In the discussion, full support for the activity of the WRON was expressed and it was emphasized that the 6 months of martial law have brought a perceptible improvement in order, have put a stop to the disintegration of the Polish economy and have created premises for building an authentic and permanent national accord.

Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of WRON, took the floor at the end of the meeting.

Jaruzelski Speech

LD232318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Speech by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and chairman of the Council of Ministers on 23 June at a session of the Military Council of National Salvation in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and citizens, esteemed ladies! I am genuinely pleased about today's meeting. Thank you for the benevolent words directed to the Military Council of National Salvation [WRON] and to all soldiers of our Army. During a rich, and how wise and interesting discussion, precious thoughts were expressed; thoughts in which anxiety about peace in the world, the future of the young generation and matters in the country prevailed. I would like to assure you that we shall make thorough use of the remarks submitted today. In particular they will be of assistance as far as the preparations for the imminent ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum on the subject of youth are concerned.

It has already become a custom for the WRON to meet representatives of various social milieus. A vision of contemporary Poland emerging during those frank and direct talks is often not free of bitterness, of questions about the future of the country, questions full of disquiet. However, it is true. We do not want any other kind of meetings. For there is only one true Poland -- this which exists in the real world here and now.

It is this Poland which we have to live in and which, using our own strength, we have to lead safely through the stormy waves of history. This is Poland which has to be extricated from poverty and from perplexity. This is the highest duty of the Poles living in contemporary times.

We place great importance on today's meeting. You, esteemed citizens, are representatives of women of various generations, professions and views on the world. You bring valuable contributions to multiplying the material goods of the country, to national culture, education and science.

We respect your citizen-like stance and also the courage of those women who, during a difficult moment for our country, do not lose heart, do not embark on internal emigration and do not succumb to the immoral philosophy of waiting [przeczekanie]. Time and life will prove them right. This meeting is an occasion to bow with respect to those who are gifted with an especially honorable title. I am thinking of mothers. They have given their motherhood to the fatherland. They have given years of devotion and toil [words indistinct] their daily mother's bustle which cannot be measured by a historian but without which no Polish home would be a home. They have brought priceless values into the life of the nation. From this place I wish to pass onto all Polish mothers words of highest esteem and gratitude.

Today is not conductive to the erection of monuments but the time seems to have come to erect a monument to the Polish mother. It should have been erected on our soil a long time ago to bear evidence to the patriotic devotion of Polish mothers, to their unforgetable contribution to the survival of our nation, to their persistent and heroic struggle for freedom, for ordinary human justice.

It is our desire that the construction of this monument should be undertaken by the soldiers of our armed forces, by those who remain in the active service and in the reserve, soldiers of all years, from under all regiments, those connected with OKA and Tobruk, partisans and resistance movement fighters, soldiers of all former and present units of the Polish Army.

The mothers of soldiers particularly deserve memory and respect. They taught us our first Polish words. They inspired loyalty to patriotic ideals. When it was necessary to take up arms, they wished their deed to serve the homeland well.

Thus for centuries this duty has been (?shaped) in our army. The contemporary generation of soldiers is faithful to it. Our young soldiers; the regular army personnel: I am proud that I was able to command them, that I am one of them.

Many of us -- generals and colonels present here -- have the trials of the front behind them. Not words but deeds then decided whether Poland would be reborn. The war roads of Poland were often difficult, complicated. We belong to the generation which well knows the price of Polish blood and the price of Polish independence. This indelibility of human memory and (?knowledge) was in our minds half a year ago when the country found itself faced with a deadly threat, when it was necessary to make the most difficult decision.

Today our actions are continually directed by considerations for supreme arguments: The security of the homeland, the material existence of the nation, the good of the citizen. Nor will we for a single day longer than is necessary remain at this post, at which -- in accordance with constitutional right -- we have been placed by a feeling of soldierly duty.

We live in difficult times, full of tensions and dangers. The future of Poland cannot be built on (?wishful) thinking but only on the bases of hard realitites. It is necessary to take into account, in everything that we do, that we have paid too much as a (?nation) for the lack of realism, for the results of internal dissent and external isolation, for the weakness of the state. We shall not repeat the mistakes of the past. In Poland today, one cannot make mistakes.

Not in our part of the world, not in countries worn out and made bloody by wars, is the ominous spectre of a new confrontation being born. On the Volga, Vistula and Elbe, the memory of that war will persist even when none of its participants remain alive. The arms race profoundly contradicts our socialist ideology, the very nature of our economy.

Politicians from beyond the ocean, deprived of conscience and imagination, who have not smelled gunpowder and who, in their incorrigible striving to dominate the world, want to juggle with the lives of entire nations and continents, today talk nonchalantly about military superiority, about nuclear war. It is there that hundreds of billions of dollars are openly assigned for armaments. Newer and newer, more and more refined, lethal kinds of armaments are being introduced. It is there that the plans for a first preventive nuclear strike on socialist countries are born.

Every citizen should understand precisely what this means. Missiles aimed at Poland will not have an ideological sensor to distinguish between the proponents of socialism and its opponents. The threat in the case of war would envelope all the citizens of our country without exception. The stake would be the achievements and the life of the entire nation. That which we call the common Polish destiny would not then be merely a metaphor. In the military sense, it is a literal and precise concept. And the concept of socialist defensive alliance, which protects Poland and its present borders should be understood in the same way.

It is said that peace reigns in the world. But in many areas of the world mothers cry daily for their fallen sons. In the climate of confrontation, economic blackmail and brutal intervention new conflicts and acts of aggression are multiplying. Each one of them can be a spark, a global detonator. The current U.S. administration does not cease its efforts to poison the atmosphere on our continent also, to ruin the edifice of European peace.

For many months our country has been under the many-sided pressure of the most adventurist circles of the west. The intervention that Polish blood should flow for the benefit of the west has not been given up, nor has the idea that the so-called Polish affair should become a tool for the destruction of equilibrium in the country and in the world.

The growing threat to peace is rousing concern not only in our country. The largest peace demonstrations of the postwar period are rolling through the streets of Western cities. Tens of millions of people with diverse outlooks are expressing their fear and opposition against the absurdity of the policy of armed confrontation. I am certain that Polish mothers, all Polish women, are with those whose calls for peace, common sense and coexistance are sounding now throughout the world.

Our Polish affairs cannot be reviewed in separation from their broad, international background. There are too many forces which desire to use the situation in Poland for their own aims. We still remember the recent incidents in the streets of several Polish cities. The direct, political significance of these incidents was marginal. However, these facts cannot be ignored. One cause of these incidents is understandable -- human, especially youthful outbursts and emotions. But a different cause is directing a dangerous spectacle from behind the curtain.

If a Polish youth breaks the law, makes insults and then reaches for a stone from a Polish pavement to strike at the Polish forces of order, this is a sign that a hidden, uninvited intermediary has butted into the difficult dialogue of the Poles. These attacks are not Polish because there is no national aim that they could serve.

Only false prophets, enemies of socialist Poland, could take advantage of adventures, of propagandistic provocations, of calling for strikes and of attempts at conspiracy. It is the whole nation that bears the losses. The emergence from the crisis becomes more difficult with the persistence of an abnormal situation. Such is the truth and logic of the present moment.

Within the family (?it) shapes the personality of the child and of the young person. It exerts a decisive influence on the way of thinking and the system of values. Our culture gives mothers the role of the first teacher of life. They teach the native language and the very first human values -- honesty, a sense of belonging, respect for work, love of country. From the work of the family and from its sense of community stems the strength and community of the entire nation. School, work, the army, the youth organization all develop these moral values which are assimilated by the young man in his family home.

With all the greater anxiety therefore, we think of social abnormalities, about the crisis phenomena in the sphere of mores and morality. We cannot, and shall not be, indifferent to these phenomena. They affect a considerable number of families: more than one million Polish children fail to find the warmth due to them in their families. The number of mothers bringing up their children alone is growing. The crisis of the family is a phenomenon which occurs in a great many countries, including those wealthier than Poland. There are no easy recipes here; and if there are, then they are not aimed at real improvement of the human lot, but at completely different calculations.

Therefore, it is such an important matter for Poland that the family should consolidate its high status in the life of the community. The women of Poland, directly and by their own devoted labor, have contributed for almost 4 decades to the construction of our common home, People's Poland. It is to them, too, that a special role will be allotted in the days when an understanding must be arrived at, when tensions must be extinguished and excitement cooled.

Much evil has come into our country. The party, people's power -- all of us -- want to eradicate it, to efface it; and by proceeding steadfastly along the road of renewal, to really bring the country back to life. This cause is well served by the thousands of committees for national rebirth in which women also actively participate. Their activity merits sincere appreciation.

We know only too well how burdensome is the everyday life of women and mothers today. When I read the reports on the state of supplies, about the often unjustified high prices, about the weakened threads of the economy, which we are trying persistently to tie together, I often think that we have to grapple with -- quite simply -- a superhuman challenge.

I believe that we shall meet this challenge. Our nation has always been capable of giving everything when the enemy would stretch their hands to grab our land. Now it is proving that it does not lack seriousness and reason, sense of responsibility and patient persistence during the most difficult trial of peacetime. It is largely thanks to Polish women.

Mothers of families working out home budgets know the feeling of concern and disquiet when it emerges from calculations that there will not be enough money to last until next payday. All the obstacles which one could think of have been accumulated on our path: the results of past mistakes, the consequences of actions by the opposition which ruined economic life, the American restrictions; bad times in the world trade, the initial most difficult phase of economic reform.

But we shall survive this trial, too. We shall not surrender to difficulties or to foreign pressures. The first premises for such certainty, already exist. It is going to be better in Poland; it must be better in Poland. One path and one path only leads in that direction: work, peace, accord, realistic thinking, burying grudges, rejection of those who call for quarrels and suicidal hostility. There is no other way; there will be no other way. This ordinary but profound truth has been confirmed today by today's meeting, too.

I wish once again, esteemed citizens, dear ladies, to express in this way my respect and to convey hearty greetings to all Polish women. You are the great strength of our homeland, of Poland which has suffered and which is exhausted but which is young forever.

CZYREK ADDRESSES UNITED NATIONS ON DISARMAMENT

AU191747 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Jun 82 p 7

["Text" of Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek's speech to the United Nations in New York on 14 June -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] On Monday, 14 June, Jozef Czyrek, foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, made a speech during the second special UN General Assembly session devoted to disarmament. Here is the text:

THE PROBLEM OF DISARMAMENT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT CHALLENGE FOR THE WORLD OF THE ATOMIC ERA. ON ITS SOLUTION DEPENDS NOT ONLY THE ACHIEVEMENT OF OUR ORGANIZATION'S PRINCIPAL AIM, WHICH IS TO "PROTECT FUTURE GENERATIONS FROM THE MISFORTUNES OF WAR", BUT ALSO THE FATE OF TODAY'S CIVILIZATION. Our nation, which has suffered so much throughout its history and narrowly escaped total annihilation during World War II, is one of the nations which well know what the heaviest price for peace is. That is why the Government of the Polish People's Republic welcomed the decision to hold this session. We are approaching this session convinced that the results achieved by it will conform to the needs and hopes of the nations.

We are determined to contribute to its work and results as much as we are able.

We are participating in the work of the session with a feeling of deep anxiety. THE WORLD IS CURRENTLY GOING THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT PERIODS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE WORLD WAR II. A RANGE OF NEGATIVE PHENOMENA IN THE POLITICAL, MILITARY AND ECONOMIC SPHERES HAS ACCUMULATED. THE ARMAMENT TEMPO IS SPEEDING UP, AND AT THE SAME TIME ATTEMPTS TO STOP IT ARE HAVING LITTLE EFFECT.

We are all losing in the race between the growth in armaments and the efforts to control and restrict them. At the same time, it is difficult to ignore the fact that new, dangerous trends are appearing in this constant increase in the quality and quantity of armaments. Readiness to use force and readiness to threaten others with force is increasing in international relations. This is accompanied by the low effectiveness of efforts to prevent conflict situations and solve them. This leads to the continuation of dangerous international conflicts.

Is it not extremely deplorable that at the beginning of this General Assembly disarmament session there were new victims and human misfortune caused by Israel's armed aggression against Lebanon? Preparations for new conflicts are under way. These preparations are evidenced by the expansion of forces of intervention and in an increased military presence outside the countries' own borders.

Nuclear War -- a Catastrophe for the World

There is renewed discussion on the possibilities of waging and winning limited nuclear wars and speculation on the possibilities of a preemptive attack. Particularly dangerous are the plans to deploy Pershing-II and self-guiding missiles in Western Europe, and to produce neutron weapons. The accompanying theories about the possibilities of waging a limited nuclear war in Europe are also dangerous.

SUCH A WAR WOULD, IN FACT, BRING NOT ONLY DISASTER TO THIS CONTINENT, BUT -- THROUGH ITS INEVITABLE ESCALATION -- ALSO TO THE WORLD.

The new phenomena and trends which have arisen concerning armaments and present-day thinking about war are not only just the outcome of the internal dynamics of the arms race. They also display definite concepts and definite political decisions behind these concepts.

Under the conditions we are in today, these concepts disclose a dangerous development in the policy of some NATO states, particularly the United States.

This policy basically entails departing from the agreed and mutually advantageous principles of the relations held between states with different systems, striving to impose policy from a position of strength and diktat, openly interfering with the internal affairs of other countries and restricting dialogue and political and economic relations. WITHIN THIS POLICY, STEPPING UP THE ARMS RACE IS REGARDED NOT ONLY AS A WAY TO DISTURB THE BALANCE OF FORCES AND ACHIEVE MILITARY SUPERIORITY, BUT ALSO AS A WAY TO DISTURB THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF OTHER COUNTRIES. THIS INFLUENCES POLITICAL RELATIONS AND BECOMES THE CHIEF SOURCE OF A GROWTH IN TENSION AND OF THE WEAKENING IN CONFIDENCE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The alarming development of the international situation since the first General Assembly session devoted to disarmament, so full of threat for peace, has unfortunately influenced the implementation of that sessions resolutions

The action program adopted by the first session retains its huge significance and is still valid after 4 years. So why are we ascertaining today that there is a lack of progress in disarmament and that there is an impasse in many talks on this subject? FOR DURING THOSE 4 YEARS THERE HAS BEEN NO LACK OF EFFORT ON THE PART OF MANY COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD TO IMPLEMENT THE UN DISARMAMENT PROGRAM.

TOGETHER WITH THE OTHER SOCIALIST STATES, POLAND HAS MADE AND STILL MAKES THIS ISSUE THE OBJECT OF ITS UNCHANGING CONCERN. Evidence of our joint involvement are the important initiatives by the socialist states that have been announced at various disarmament talk forums, both in the United Nations and outside it. Our will to undertake honest discussion and our aims to achieve agreement in order to halt the arms race wherever it poses a threat, especially in nuclear armaments where the threat is the greatest, are also evidence of our involvement.

WE RECOGNIZE THE EFFORTS OF NONALIGNED COUNTRIES TO ACHIEVE THE SAME AIMS. WE SUPPORT THEIR ACTIVITY AIMED AT ACHIEVING INTERNATIONALLY LEGAL GUARANTEES BY NUCLEAR POWERS THAT THEY WILL NOT USE NUCLEAR WEAPONS AGAINST NONNUCLEAR COUNTRIES.

We Must Reverse Dangerous Trends

IN OUR OPINION, THERE IS NO OTHER WAY TO ELIMINATE THE GROWING THREATS TO THE WORLD THAN BY HOLDING PERSISTENT AND CONSTANT TALKS IN WHICH THE EQUAL SECURITY OF EVERYONE IS OBSERVED. The fact that the international situation is deteriorating and new dangers are appearing should make all countries increase efforts at achieving disarmament.

In this connection, we share the profound thought which Pope John Paul II recently expressed -- THAT PEACE IS NOT ONLY A LACK OF WAR, IT ALSO ENCOMPASSES MUTUAL TRUST BETWEEN NATIONS WHICH FINDS EXPRESSION IN CONSTRUCTIVE TALKS AIMED AT HALTING THE ARMS RACE. The particular importance of disarmament talks by the great powers and their responsibility to achieve disarmament do not diminish the value and necessity for smaller countries to make a positive contribution.

This contribution is needed today more than ever before. It serves to make people believe in the necessity for constant efforts at disarmament and can make it easier to find solutions. The full involvement by these countries in disarmament talks and the rejection by them of their indifference and inclination to wait and see is not only a question of some of the responsibility they will bear for the development of the world; it is quite simply a vital matter for them.

We believe that the work of this session will be an important stage in efforts aimed at reversing dangerous tendencies in the military and political fields. The success of this work depends nevertheless on a universal recognition of the fundamental principles of undiminished equal security of all nations. This can only be achieved by joint effort.

REFUSING TO TAKE PART IN THE TALKS, POSTPONING THEM AND TREATING THEM SOLELY AS A CAMOUFLAGE FOR EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE CERTAIN POLITICAL, MILITARY AND ECONOMIC AIMS HARMS THE INTERESTS OF ONE'S OWN NATION AND THOSE OF MANKIND. The truth of this has been most clearly avoided or disregarded by those countries which are the main cause of the deterioration of the international situation. These countries also seemed to make international disarmament talks second in importance to a policy of confrontation, leading to the weakening, halting, and even in many cases to the disruption of dialogue.

The first special disarmament session considerably increased the possibility of examining disarmament problems within the United Nations. As a result, there was certainly a wider and deeper discussion in the United Nations, a discussion appropriate to the importance and urgency of the problems of disarmament and negotiations in the Geneva disarmament committee. In addition, the world was acquainted with these problems. We recognize this UN disarmament activity established by the first special session as being the right activity even today, just as we recognize the meritorious content of the disarmament program as being valid and inviolable. HOWEVER, THE ISSUE WHICH ARISES HERE IS THE INADEQUATE AND UNSATISFACTORY EFFECTIVENESS OF MANY OF THE JUST RESOLUTIONS PASSED CONCERNING DISARMAMENT -- IN OTHER WORDS THE ISSUE AT STAKE IS A REAL DESIRE BY ALL COUNTRIES WITH THE GREATEST MILITARY POTENTIAL TO COOPERATE IN IMPLEMENTING THESE RESOLUTIONS.

It is exactly because of the lack of desire by some members of the Geneva Disarmament Committee to reach agreement that the Disarmament Committee failed to achieve those results which were expected on the basis of the first special session's program of action and on the basis of those tasks which the last four regular General Assembly sessions assigned to it. I think that the present session, fully supporting the committee's work and stressing its urgency, will make the committee all the more important and, most important of all, will make all of its members adopt a constructive approach so that they can work out urgent international agreements more quickly.

THE BASIC TASK OF THE SECOND SESSION IS TO OVERCOME THE OBSTACLES TO INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE WHICH HAVE EXISTED UP TO NOW AND WHICH RESULT IN AN ELEMENT OF CONFRONTATION IN THE POLICY OF SOME STATES.

In the best interests of every country's security, we should convince every country and make them take effective part in this dialogue. In order to achieve this, we must first fully confirm -- with reference to the decisions of the first special session -- the disarmament program adopted by the first special session as well as its priorities, aims and principles. We must also make decisions aimed at solving concrete disarmament problems. The general disarmament program should play a major role in organizing the efforts of the United Nations to achieve disarmament.

The matter of the utmost priority, worthy of the assembly and contained in many of its resolutions, is to prevent the growing and extremely ominous danger of nuclear war by halting the nuclear arms race and reducing nuclear arms with a view to eliminating them.

Having in mind the importance of restricting the strategic arms of the United States and the USSR for the sake of world security and progress in disarmament, one cannot avoid welcoming with gladness the news that talks on this subject are to restart at the end of this month after a break of 3 years, and one must welcome Leonid Brezhnev's proposals on freezing strategic arms and avoiding actions leading to a disturbance in the stability of the strategic situation, proposals aimed at achieving success in the talks.

We hope that these proposals will now meet with a constructive response and that the talks will soon lead to essential, significant results for the world.

It is a matter of urgency to conclude a treaty on the complete ban of nuclear weapons tests, to complete the suspended tripartite talks between the USSR, the United States and Great Britain on that issue, and to enable the Geneva committee to work out that treaty.

Poland Supports the USSR Initiatives

The international nuclear weapons nonproliferation system also needs to be consolidated and strengthened.

AS THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, WE SHOULD ALSO DO OUR BEST TO DENY NUCLEAR WAR ALL RIGHTS OF EXISTENCE IN THE MINDS OF PEOPLE, IN ETHICS AND IN INTERNATIONAL LAW. HENCE OUR SUPPORT FOR THE SOVIET INITIATIVE CONCERNING THE PREVENTION OF A NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE. Poland is contributing many initiatives and efforts to the important problem of eliminating chemical weapons, which requires an urgent solution in view of the real and very dangerous threat to the world of unleashing in that field a very dangerous arms race. Our session should recommend with all strength that the Disarmament Committee finally complete the work on the convention banning these weapons, thus preventing them from being proliferated.

Poland's security is very closely linked with the security of Europe. Our deep interest in reducing military confrontation in Europe arises from the understanding of this connection and from the recognition of special threats to European states under the conditions of the contemporary arms race.

Our interest was reflected in the well-known Polish proposals concerning the atomic-free zone and the zone of frozen nuclear armaments in Central Europe.

NEXT OCTOBER, 25 YEARS WILL HAVE PASSED FROM THE MOMENT WHEN WE PRESENTED FOR THE FIRST TIME HERE IN THE UN A DRAFT WHICH WENT DOWN IN THE HISTORY OF POSTWAR DIPLOMACY AS THE RAPACKI PLAN. Like the subsequent Polish proposal concerning a freeze on nuclear armaments, that plan accomplished an important role in the discussion on the ways of strengthening security in Europe and in the world. The Polish-devised idea of atomic-free zones has been materialized in Latin America and has been reflected in the proposals to create similar zones both in Europe and in other parts of the world.

We are particularly pleased to note the interest growing again in the ideas contained in the Polish proposals. WE ARE CONVINCED THAT THE IDEA OF FREEZING NUCLEAR ARMAMENTS AND THE IDEA OF REMOVING THEM FROM CERTAIN PARTS OF EUROPE CONTINUE TO BE IMPORTANT POINTERS IN THE SEARCH FOR WAYS TO GRADUALLY FREE EUROPE FROM THE NIGHTMARES OF THE ARMS RACE AND A NUCLEAR WAR. We continue to be ready to contribute our part in the search for solutions useful for this end.

We support the proposals concerning the creation of atomic-free zones in northern Europe and the Balkans. We note with attention the interesting concepts on disarmament steps in Europe worked out by the independent commission for disarmament and security. At the same time, we have always considered that the problem of curbing the arms race and promoting European disarmament cannot be effectively handled in isolation from other matters, particularly from the issue of promoting security and peaceful cooperation on our continent. This is why the problem of parallel efforts to strengthen security and peaceful cooperation among European nations has always been prominent in our thoughts about European disarmament. This was the direction in which we acted in the sphere of bilateral and multilateral relations.

The CSCE Final Act Is a Basis for Settling European Problems

In this way, we have contributed toward the gradual but consistent construction of the structure of security and cooperation, a structure that has thus far been crowned with the Helsinki Final Act and the CSCE process. It has provided an important platform for contacts, for endeavors to settle basic European problems, and for more favorable conditions for disarmament steps on our continent. However, we must also be aware that the unrestricted arms race and the phenomena accompanying it pose a threat to the stability of the CSCE process.

Thus, the curbing of the arms race on the European Continent is not only a condition indispensable in reducing threats arising from the current situation. It is also a condition for preserving, strengthening and promoting those structures of security and cooperation which have become a historical attainment for European nations. It is not only urgent, but also necessary to supplement them with concrete stabilizing moves to consolidate confidence and to restrict the process of building up the most dangerous military potentials.

THIS IS WHAT UNDERLIES BOTH THE IDEA OF A EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON MILITARY DETENTE AND DISARMAMENT BROUGHT FORWARD BY POLAND ALONG WITH ITS ALLIES, AND OUR PART IN THE EFFORTS TO CONVENE IT.

WE BELIEVE IN THE FINAL SUCCESS OF THE WORK EMBARKED UPON AT THE MADRID CSCE FORUM ON A MANDATE FOR A CONFERENCE ON THE MEANS TO FOSTER CONFIDENCE, SECURITY AND DISARMAMENT IN EUROPE, A CONFERENCE THAT WILL BE AN "ESSENTIAL AND INTEGRAL PART OF THE MANYSIDED PROCESS INITIATED BY THE CSCE CONFERENCE." An indispensable condition for its positive completion is the recognition of the reciprocity and equality of the security interests of all its participants. The aggravation of the international situation and the intensification of confrontation elements also endanger the infrastructure of international cooperation created as a result of bilateral and multilateral efforts. The Helsinki Act has given this cooperation the status of one of the fundamental principles of European security. The idea of the means of fostering economic confidence and of building a system of economic security, brought forth by Poland, arises from the conviction that this cooperation is necessary.

WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI, CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, RECENTLY PROPOSED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SUCH A SYSTEM. The system would prevent the use of economic pressure for political purposes, and would be based on observing the principles of equality, sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs in economic relations among nations. While bearing in mind the importance of equal relations for the consolidation of international security, we would also like to call attention to the broader significance of that idea, which is also valid beyond Europe.

The Fundamental Importance of Soviet-American Talks

SOVIET-AMERICAN TALKS ON LIMITING MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR WEAPONS ARE OF FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE FOR CONSOLIDATING CONDITIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL SECURITY IN EUROPE AND IN THE WORLD. WE WELCOME SOVIET INITIATIVES CONNECTED WITH THOSE TALKS AS A MANIFESTATION OF PARTICULAR GOOD WILL AND OF SINCERE STRIVING FOR AN AGREEMENT. The decision on a unilateral moratorium on medium-range missiles deployed in Europe or targeted against European states and on their unilateral reduction provides not only a basis suitable for further negotiations. Along with the 1979 Soviet decision to unilaterally withdraw 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from Central Europe, it is one of the very few concrete moves taken on the European Continent in the field of limiting armaments and armed forces.

WE WOULD LIKE TO BELIEVE THAT THE SOVIET MOVES AND INITIATIVES WILL FIND AN APPROPRIATE RESPONSE IN THE DECISIONS AND ATTITUDES ADOPTED BY OTHER STATES. It is high time to prevent a new, extremely dangerous stage in the nuclear arms race in Europe. The Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in Central Europe remain an important forum for the European disarmament dialogue.

Achieving an agreement there on the first stage of reducing Soviet and U.S. troops and, in connection with this, on freezing the numerical strength of troops in the Central European zone, could follow quickly if Western states constructively responded to the comprehensive compromise proposals presented by Poland in February 1982 on behalf of the socialist states directly participating in the talks. Those proposals sum up more than 8-years of long negotiations and take into account the positions of all the negotiating states. In this way, the first agreed disarmament step would be taken, the process of military detente would be initiated in the heart of Europe, and the level of military confrontation between the opposing groupings would be lowered along the line of their contact.

WE DEEPLY HOPE THAT THE PRESENT MULTIPLE EFFORTS MADE BY EUROPEAN STATES TO BUILD A LASTING REGIONAL SYSTEM OF SECURITY AND DISARMAMENT WILL NOT PROVE TO BE A WASTED CHANCE AND THAT, INSTEAD, THEY WILL BRING CONCRETE AND SUBSTANTIAL RESULTS. WE TRUST THAT THE PRESENT SESSION WILL PROVE TO BE A STIMULUS ALSO ACCELERATING THESE EFFORTS.

The awareness of the dangers inherent in the present situation is increasingly widespread in world opinion. The awakening of the peace and antinuclear movements must be regarded as a natural self-defense reflex in societies confronted with the growing threat, as a manifestation of mankind's instinct for self-preservation. Those movements are our priceless allies. The United Nations should listen to their arguments, should take advantage of their passion and of their wide public influence, and should use them to promote the great cause of disarmament among peoples of the world.

THE DECLARATION ON EDUCATING SOCIETIES IN THE SPIRIT OF PEACE, ADOPTED BY THE 33D SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON MY COUNTRY'S MOTION, HELPS PROVIDE LASTING AND FAR-REACHING PROSPECTS FOR THE CAUSE OF DISARMAMENT, HELPS BASE IT ON THE CONSCIOUSNESS AND ACTIVITY OF MILLIONS.

The United Nations, governments of UN member states, educators, teachers, scientists and humanists should consistently comply with the principles of that declaration and should shape human minds and characters in the spirit of uprooting the evil of aggression and war, in the spirit of building peace, coexistence and international cooperation.

THE SECOND SPECIAL SESSION OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON DISARMAMENT IS TAKING PLACE AT A DIFFICULT TIME. That strongly encumbers the disarmament problems which are after all difficult and which we are expected to examine and to settle at this session. We are aware that the road to disarmament agreements is not easy. However, we strongly believe that thisawareness will not lead us into resignation, for the present situation calls for redoubled, special efforts and for a great deal of political imagination in the search for solutions necessary and at the same time acceptable for all.

Such an attitude and such an activity are imposed on us by a sense of responsibility for the destinies of our countries, for the protection of the achievements of the past and future generations against the danger of a nuclear war catastrophy, for providing all nations, and particularly those in the greatest need, with chances for a free socioeconomic development.

WHILE INVARIABLY LINKING ITS FUTURE AND DEVELOPMENT WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY BASED ON DETENTE, DISARMAMENT AND COOPERATION AMONG NATIONS, POLAND IS PREPARED, ALONG WITH ITS ALLIES, TO DO ITS UTMOST TO PROVIDE THE WORLD, AS A RESULT OF THIS SESSION, WITH REAL PROSPECTS FOR A LASTING PEACE.

COMMENTARIES ON U.S. DISARMAMENT, FOREIGN POLICY

Soviet Deeds, U.S. Words

AU231540 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 19-20 Jun 82 p 2

[Stefan Zielicz commentary: "Words and Deeds"]

[Text] "I do not need to tell you the significance of nuclear weapons in the world of today. It may mean the annihilation of mankind, and in any case certainly of civilization as we know it...while examining our times, historians will note the constant restraint and peaceful intentions of the West...."

That was what President Reagan said from the floor of the British Parliament on 8 June 1982. He said that to elaborate the main topic of that memorable speech.

"Marxism-Leninism will leave the march for freedom and democracy in the ashes of history... we must continue our efforts to consolidate NATO...let us not be timid! Let us resort to our strength..."

Those words were accompanied by the U.S.-supported war actions of the Royal Navy in the South Atlantic and the explosions of U.S.-made Israeli bombs destroying Lebanese cities. And this is what the "constant restraint and peaceful intentions of the West" look like in practice, and also what they looked like in Korea or Vietnam in the past.

A few days after President Reagan's London invective, the world had another chance to familiarize itself with the position taken to the current key problem of guaranteeing peace by the largest socialist state. That position was defined in the message by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and then elaborated by Andrey Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister, at the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament. The recurrent theme of those two documents was the thesis that the foreign policy of the USSR must be based on peaceful coexistence among states with various systems, and on the settlement of all disputed issues by peaceful means only. The foreign policy pursued in practice by the USSR, and the socialist Warsaw Pact states allied with it, is based on this principle. This policy is reflected in countless peaceful initiatives, proposals and unilateral moves invariably manifesting endeavors to improve the international political atmosphere and to remove the threat of a terrible nuclear catastrophe looming over the world.

The unilateral commitment of the Soviet Union, set forth in Leonid Brezhnev's message to the effect that the socialist big power will never be the first to use nuclear arms, is of particular importance and significance. If that commitment became multilateral or if the capitalist nuclear powers simply followed the example of the USSR, a nuclear catastrophe would cease to threaten mankind. However, the Soviet decision has not been modified [obwarowana] by the principle of reciprocity. It must not be regarded as an attempt to obtain more advantages. This decision is simply an active manifestation of the USSR Government's good will. The same good will is inherent in Soviet proposals -- of course, in this case on the principle of reciprocity -- concerning gradual nuclear disarmament in Europe in the sphere of both tactical nuclear weapons and medium-range ones, and in the proposal to fully give up all kinds of those weapons aimed at targets on our continent. Also, those proposals were preceded by the unilateral decision to stop further deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR and anywhere which has West European countries in their range, and then even to significantly reduce the number of such missiles.

As is known, in response to the undeniable Soviet good will, NATO states have, under Washington's pressure, been stepping up both nuclear and conventional armaments. As is known, even the Salt-II agreement, already concluded and signed, has not been ratified in the United States -- greatly detrimental to the cause of peace and international security. As is known, the United States has also failed to ratify two other important agreements with the Soviet Union -- the 1974 and 1976 agreements restricting experimental underground nuclear tests for military purposes and experimental underground nuclear tests for peaceful purposes.

Is this supposed to be the practical manifestation of the "peaceful intentions of the West" referred to by President Reagan in his London speech quoted above? After all, is it possible to believe in the peaceful intentions of a superpower that advocates a crusade against socialism, and at the same time steps up both nuclear and conventional armament to an unprecedented scale, also compelling its allies to accelerate armament; a superpower that cynically seeks to change the balance of forces in its favor, on which the durability of European peace is based?

The Soviet Union has once again set the deeds of its unilateral disarmament decisions and of its concrete proposals -- mutually beneficious and contributing toward the consolidation of international security -- against the empty words about the "peaceful intentions of the West." If this is the true goal, it is really difficult to deny support to those decisions and proposals.

Reagan 'Losing Poland'

AU221650 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 16 Jun 82 p 2

[Col W. Zielinski commentary: "The President Is Irritated..."]

[Text] President Reagan is getting increasingly impatient and nervous. Of course, this is in connection with the developments in Poland, and not because of the Israeli aggression and war crimes in Lebanon or because of the subsequent murders in El Salvador, since the governments in Israel and El Salvador are in Uncle Sam's hands and pursue his line both in internal and foreign politics, while Poland remains out of the range of Washington's directives, although various loud speakers -- such as Voice of America, RFE, RFJ [as published], BBC and so forth -- are conveying them.

This is why the President is impatient and irritated, and that is harmful not only to his physical health. Evidence of that is Reagan's 13 June statement which may be called a hypocrisy-and-blackmail cocktail with a flavor of rage. Well, you see, half a year ago such experts as Secretary of State Haig, Brzezinski and Rurarz assured him that it was sufficient to declare economic sanctions and the Polish Government would immediately fall to its knees before the golden -- ah, pardon me -- dollar calf, would beg forgiveness and dismantle the state structures.

I understand the wives had already packed suitcases for Rurarz and Brzezinski who were waiting for a sign from the White House to depart to Poland where they were supposed to assemble, instead of the dismantled ones, new structures bearing the "Made in U.S.A." trademark. At the same time, Najder was supposed to settle down in the Committee for Radio and Television along with a group of political and television advisers, the very same who used to take bribes from the former chairman of the Committee for the Press, Radio and Television for their (on the payroll) so-called program consultations.

Meanwhile, nothing has come out of it, and the wives, complaining about their future efforts, unpacked the suitcases of their husbands, would-be installers of structures. Najder was appointed chief of the RFE Polish-language section, just to comfort him and employ him in line with the new trade acquired at various CIA courses during the so-called scholarship trips to the United States.

For this reason the U.S. President's statement, under the circumstances unfavorable for him, proved to be rather colorless and ... "cocktail-like." As I said, hypocrisy was one of the ingredients of that "cocktail," because one can hardly find a better term for the following sentences: "Various sanctions which we proclaimed against the Warsaw government in December are affecting the Polish economy... our hearts are with the courageous Polish people who have suffered so much in recent years... The United States will give the Polish people charity aid..."

In my modest opinion, if those sanctions, as Reagan suggests, go only against the government, then why do they affect the people to such an extent that they need "charity aid?" However, the combination of sanctions with "charity aid" has its deeply concealed sense: influencing the subconsciousness of the receivers of American parcels. The point is to convince some people that "well, I could receive gift parcels even daily if we did not have the bad government reluctant to comply with President Reagan's wishes. And if the Polish Government allowed America to repair our economy, we would enjoy paradise on the earth." And here we have the second ingredient of the cocktail: blackmail with regard to the government -- "If you do not accept our terms, we will set the people against you." Of course, the artist-President occasionally allows himself to use even less subtle tricks, for example stating point blank that the United States would back all antistate forces in Poland, as it used to do in Berlin.

According to reliable Washington sources, it was a closer, unidentified and irresponsible individual who spoiled the President's moods. He foisted upon the President a statement on... Lebanon. It is worthwhile to have a look at some excerpts from that unpublished statement which certainly will not be broadcast by any Voice of America or RFE station. It was supposed to read as follows: "The open Israeli aggression against Lebanon, preceded by the barbarian bombardment of large concentrations of civilian population, is 7 days old. However, the spirit of the Lebanese and Palestinian people is strong. The financial and military assistance, the moral support and the tacit assurance of noninterference on the part of the United States seriously influenced the Israeli decision to launch an aggression. However, harassed by the pangs of conscience because of our joint responsibility for the harm done and the blood shed, we are now wholeheartedly with the Palestinian people who have suffered so much in recent years, who have been expelled from their homeland, who have been living, procreating and dying under their tents in the desert. The United States will give the Palestinian people charity aid through such organizations as the Catholic Relief Service, CARE or Project Hope. We believe that the Tel Aviv authorities will put an end to the aggression and will take steps to compensate for the harm done to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, as well as reach an agreement with all Semitic peoples in that region of the world."

However, let us go back to our own courtyard. Reagan seems not to read his own, that is American press, or perhaps he prefers not to read it, particularly that which does not share his views in Poland. However, if he familiarized himself with an article published by the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR of 30 May on the situation in Poland, he certainly felt deeply displeased. It is not surprising, because this paper stated in particular: "Martial law has resulted in a number of elements of social calm, order and discipline. In the market place there is a kind of stability and there are many basic articles that were scarce before. The Poles have now their guaranteed food rations and do not need to wait in lines for food, or at least less frequently than before."

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is certainly right to suggest that the supplies of food -- and also of manufactured goods -- are, even if slowly, improving daily. But this is precisely what irritates the U.S. President who realizes that, despite his economic sanctions and restrictions, he is slowly but definitely losing the battle for Poland, and that the topic he has kept up his sleeve for any occasion is slipping away from him, a topic he used to conceal his own aggressive undertakings with respect to other nations, or to conceal unsuccessful enterprises, including his latest missionary trip to West Europe.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' COMMITTEE MEETS 15 JUN

AU230715 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Jun 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Meeting of the Council of Ministers' Sociopolitical Committee"]

[Text] The Government Press Office reports that a meeting of the Council of Ministers Sociopolitical Committee took place on 15 June under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Mieczysla F. Rakowski. Deputy Premier Prof Jerzy Ozdowski also took part.

The committee acquainted itself with a report on the health situation of people in Poland during 1980-81 and examined a preliminary draft of a program on health protection and social care for 1982-85. It was said that despite unfavorable demographic changes -- people are gradually becoming older -- the Polish community's state of health has further improved during recent years and is basically the same as the state of health of the communities in the so-called highly developed countries.

The death rate among infants has further dropped (from 21.3 in 1980 to 20.5 in 1981) as well as that of people on the whole, from 9.9 in 1980 to 9.2 in 1981. Also, there is a definite improvement in the situation with epidemic disease, susceptibility has diminished to such infectious diseases as typhoid and paratyphoid fever, whooping cough, infantile paralysis, diphtheria, virus infections of the liver, scabies, dysenty, measles and so on. Susceptibility to tuberculosis has also diminished; nevertheless a disturbing phenomenon is the increase in the susceptibility to tuberculosis among infants and children aged up to 14.

"Civilized" diseases remain a serious medical problem, in other words diseases of the circulation, of the reproductive system, of the nervous system, arteriosclerosis, mental disorders and the growing number of cases of brain damage and poisoning. The percentage of people past reproductive age is growing. At present, this group comprises almost 12 percent of the general population; that is, over 4.2 million people. Some 30 percent of people past reproductive age require constant or occasional care by other people.

The committee examined the "Program for Health Protection and Social Care for the Years 1982-85" which has been prepared by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. This program foresees a concentration of forces and resources to achieve the most urgent aims during this 5-year period. These aims are: to lessen the negative influence of some social factors on people's health; to achieve a definite improvement in the work of basic health care centers near one's home; to make hospitals more accessible, as well as sanatoriums and social welfare centers; to improve the supply of drugs, sanitary articles and medical equipment and apparatus; to increase the range of social benefits for elderly and infirm people; and to improve the material base of the health service and improve the working and living conditions of medical personnel.

The committee also acquainted itself with the decisions that had been reached concerning the election of people's assessors. People's assessors currently undergoing service have had their term of office extended. It expires on 31 December 1982.

The Constitution of the Polish People's Republic gives the office of people's assessor great social rank, and makes a people's assessor jointly responsible for the exercise of justice. That is why it is also necessary to guarantee that citizens worthy of trust can take part in the exercise of Justice. This depends on properly carrying out an electoral campaign for people's assessors.

As the sociopolitical situation becomes more stable and the rigors of martial law gradually ease, it becomes possible to hold elections. The Sociopolitical Committee recognized that the election of assessors to general courts and the election of judges to criminal courts should be completed by 31 October 1982. The appropriate national councils are carrying this out in accordance with the regulations in force. However, pre-electoral meetings in work places and villages, at which the community nominates candidates for assessors and judges, should, in the committee's opinion, be completed by 31 September 1982. The committee recognized that it is right to hold an electoral campaign with the participation of political and social organizations as well as aktivs from the citizens' committees for national rebirth and the active circles of the Front for National Unity. The committee decided to present its views on the election of people's assessors and criminal court judges before the Council of Ministers, which has the power to order elections to be held.

Next, the Council of Ministers Sociopolitical Committee discussed the press bill. This bill was prepared in light of the resolution of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic dated 31 July, 1981, which placed the government under an obligation to draft press regulations. Together with the law on the control of the press and of public performances which was adopted last year, and the law of the protection of state and official secrets which is under preparation, this bill will form a group of acts of the highest importance. They will lay down the principles behind the fulfillment of the constitutional freedom of speech and publication.

The press bill was born out of wide consultation with, among others, journalists represented by the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic. The complexity of this act and the number of consultations held, plus the fact that the journalists had no representation between 13 December 1981 and the moment when the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic was formed, were factors which caused the delay in preparing this bill.

The planned law will lay down, among other things, the methods and principles for journalists to gather information and the rights and duties of journalists, will establish control over the issue of permission for publishing, will define the duty to give information to the press, will solve the issue of corrections, and so on.

After important comments were made, the committee recommended that the bill be submitted to various ministries for their approval.

MINISTER KRASINSKI DISCUSSES PRICE INCREASES

AU231738 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 16 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP correspondent Janusz Kotarski interview with Zdzislaw Krasinski, minister for price affairs, on the effects of the price increases in Poland -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] You recently made an extensive tour around the country, meeting the management and work crews of many plants and factories. From this tour, how do you appraise the price rises that have occurred and are still occurring and their effect on the market situation and the social climate, and what conclusions do you draw from this trip which you made for the benefit of the work being performed by your ministry?

[Answer] Both my visits and my ministry's work are aimed at observing two organizational units of the economy: the producers and the contracted and fixed prices set by them, and the consumers -- especially their reactions to the official prices which still exert a large influence on the costs of living, particularly the cost of food and basic necessities.

In general, both producers and consumers are getting used to the new system of fixing prices quicker than we expected. Between the two sides, however, there are many institutions who support neither the self-financing of enterprises nor their independence, in this way deceiving consumers about the possibilities for by-passing the laws of supply and demand in the economy. These are various kinds of committees, teams and institutions, often social, which have taken on the task of controlling prices while ignorant of the market consequences of this control and without considering either the principles of reform or economic mechanisms.

While I was travelling through individual voivodships, I was able to make an accurate assessment on how great an influence their activity was. The greater this activity is, the longer the queues in front of shops. For example, Krakow has waged such an effective battle against prices that the market difficulties there are much greater than in other parts of the country.

[Question] Does this mean you are a supporter of complete voluntarism in price matters? I do not think such a view would gain social approval. Was this issue not raised during your talks with the work forces?

[Answer] It is true that many people said that the money which people have is enough to last them through the 25th of each month. Many people complain about the ration card system which forces people to buy goods, and about the high market prices. Nevertheless, there are many examples illustrating that consumers are still incapable of adapting themselves to the new situation and respecting the principles of rational food consumption. As a result, they often pay too much for some articles.

A change in the difference between what people in cities earn and what people in rural areas earn is also becoming evident on the market. In 1980, the ratio of earnings by people in rural areas to earnings by people in cities was still 72 to 100. Now it is 100 to 100, with people in rural areas earning more. This is the result of the increase in procurement prices. When included in retail prices, these procurement prices result in people in cities, being relatively poorer, not accepting them. This can be seen particularly in the dairy produce market, where the price of eggs has sunk considerably during the past few months. Store rooms have also been full of large quantities of frozen foods up to now, and only a decision to reduce their prices can make people buy more of them.

Sc the market mechanisms are slowly becoming active, which matters such a lot to us. This provides a direct answer to the first part of the question. It is not a question of voluntarism, but of creating the possibility of a direct confrontation between the producers and the market. If price control goes far enough to lower prices, this would automatically provide the most effective means of eliminating excessive prices. Every price control reduces the risk faced by producers, who are currently achieving quite high profts or are counting on them.

I believe next year will bring a definite reorientation, for up to now a price increase was based on an excess of demand over supply on a universal scale. Prices rose out of control. However, consumers are already beginning to say no to a lot of things, which I believe will not only halt this trend but reverse it.

However, we intend to exercise stricter control over cooperative monopolies. There are reoccurring cases where these enforce very high prices for supplying manufacturers with various types of components and semimanufactured articles. This is particularly in evidence in work cooperatives. It has a direct influence on production costs and on the price of the end product. We will exert strict control in such cases, particularly now when competitive systems are still not fully active in production.

Just as consumers have still not fully accustomed themselves to the new prices, the same thing is evident among producers, particularly traders. In Szczecin the price is Z11 and in Poznan Z5. Traders have no difficulty in turnover with their goods. Although they could earn quite a bit from it, there is nevertheless a fear of reform, and above all a lack of elasticity and expectations of receiving subsidies, as was the case with the refrigeration industry. In this way, producers drain purchasers of their money all the more, for subsidies are nothing more than paying high prices out of all our pockets, only in another form. Subsidies should not be granted where they are only the result of laziness, bad organization, lack of marketing know-how or the belief that somehow things will turn out right.

[Question] Do you share the view that the price reform is tougher on producers than on purchasers?

[Answer] I have up to now, but if the principles of reform are maintained, next year those producers who do not appréciate the importance of market mechanisms will find themselves in a particularly difficult situation. The more far-sighted of them are already preparing for it. Nevertheless, this also demands consistent implementation of the principles of reform. Approval should not be given in future for moves such as in the case of the refrigeration industry, which was "subsidized" for being lazy.

[Question] Nevertheless, subsidies continue to cover a wide range of foods and also many services. What sort of changes will be made here?

[Answer] I have already discussed the reasons behind subsidies for food products. These subsidies are the result of procurement prices. It would be better to subsidize agriculture in another way, for example by extra resources, fertilizers and so on. However, the range of services subsidized has been drifting beyond control. At least temporary cover has to be found for both agriculture and services, so it has recently been proposed to raise liquor prices by 40 percent and exclude liquor from rationing except for the bottle, bought with a ration card at the price in effect up to now.

In the fall, bus and rail fares will go up by an average of 100 percent. Unfortunately, we must also raise the price of bandages because of the costs involved. Coffee and tea will also go up. Coffee will cost Z140 for 100 grams, while tea will cost on average 80 percent more than now.

By the way, it is worth noting that these price increases concern articles on which not more than 2 percent is spent out of all the money that people spend.

LUBLIN PZPR COMMITTEE ELECTS NEW LEADER

LD240148 Warsaw PAP in English 1440 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jun -- New PUWP voivodship secretary elected in Lublin -- A plenary meeting of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Lublin today approved the resignation of heretofore Voivodship First Secretary Wladyslaw Kruk and elected Professor Wieslaw Skrzydlo to the post. Former rector of the Maria Sklodowska-Curie University in Lublin, Skrzydlo scored 85 votes in a total of 90 cast in secret ballot. The meeting was attended by Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski.

OZDOWSKI ADDRESSES CATHOLIC ACTIVISTS IN WARSAW

LD232118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] At the offices of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw the second meeting this year of lay Catholics from the whole country, devoted to their tasks in the movement of national rebirth, is taking place. Those gathered were greeted on behalf of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski by Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski, who drew attention to the fact that one condition for the full success of the currently introduced economic reform is a parallel social reform based on the principles of cooperation and mutuality in relations between people as well as in the relationship between the individual and the state.

In the discussion it was stressed that the Catholic activists should primarily deal with the problems of ethnics, social and national education and also voluntary and social care in the movement of the civic committees of national rebirth.

OLSZOWSKI MEETS PZPR ACTIVISTS IN RADOM

LD231226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, is in Radom today, where he is meeting leading party activists from the voivodship. Stefan Olszowski briefed them on the country's sociopolitical situation and answered numerous questions. Particular attention was paid to the tasks of party organizations and civic committees of national rebirth in the process of normalizing the country's political and social life. Stefan Olszowski stated that the civic movement of national rebirth has become firmly established and has already gained standing in society.

WARSAW CITES OLSZOWSKI INTERVIEW WITH JOURNAL

LD240110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] In an interview for the monthly journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, has stated that the crisis in Poland will be overcome, although, as he put it, the counterrevolution is still strong and the struggle against it will be prolonged.

The American economic sanctions complicate our situation, he said, but they cannot change either the foreign or domestic policies of Poland.

MOCZAR CHAIRS ZBOWID SESSION IN WARSAW 23 JUN

LD231954 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] In Warsaw the Supreme Council Presidium and the Main Board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID] held a joint plenary session. Mieczyslaw Moczar, chairman of the Supreme Council, chaired the deliberations which were devoted to the activities of the union during the first half of the year and to drawing the directions of the activities during the coming period. Wlodzimierz Sokorski, chairman of the ZBOWID Main Board stated that the organizational activeness of the union is an essential part of the social activities of over 650,000 war veterans. This activeness has been determined by the sociopolitical situation in the country which has been shaped in accordance with the decisions of the Council of State decree on martial law.

Some 30,000 members of ZBOWID are taking part in the work of the civic committees for national salvation. The debate also touched on the issue of the effectiveness of the union's ideological and upbringing activities on the young generation of Poles.

In the resolution adopted gratitude was expressed toward those members of the organization who are participating in the realization of the idea of national accord which has been put forward by the party and the government and who have been, and still are, looking for effective social and economic solutions which will form the future of the country.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI EXAMINES 13 JUNE INCIDENTS

AU221845 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 17 Jun 82 p 1

[E.B. commentary: "For Whose Benefit?"]

[Text] The scenario, meticulously prepared by anti-Polish subversive centers, to show the existence of an allegedly strong opposition and a well organized underground in Poland has misfired. True, in Wroclaw, Nowa Huta and Gdansk groups of young people were herded in the streets under antistate and antigovernment slogans. In the first two of those cities, street incidents were provoked. However, the objectives set were not attained. The organizers of the incidents in Nowa Huta failed to attract any of the many thousands of metallurgists returning home from the afternoon shift, and that had been the purpose of the march to the gates of the Krakow metallurgical combine.

Let us recall briefly the Sunday events. Taking advantage of religious ceremonies, Solidarity extremists in Wroclaw, Nowa Huta and Gdansk organized groups of mainly young people and brought about street gatherings and brawls. The teams of adventurists in Wroclaw, appropriately controlled by their organizers, were particularly aggressive. This was also the case in Nowa Huta. The appeals and warnings issued by services of public order did not help. But in Gdansk, warned by these services, people gave up the idea of demonstrating. Common sense won the upper hand.

That was not the first attempt to involve students and young workers in various antistate moves. "Youth" actions organized by extremists in Solidarity and the Independent Students Association were very much in fashion before December. The same tested methods were also used both on 3 and 13 May.

Nor was it mere accident that young people from large industrial and university centers were used again to organize demonstrations and provoke incidents on that June Sunday. The latter coincided with preparations for a PZPR Central Committee plenum which is due to discuss the topic of youths. The point was precisely to "show" that young people were against, that they "negated," martial law and the policy pursued by the government and the Military Council of National Salvation. We do not know whether it was mere coincident or rule of thumb that church services were the starting point for all demonstrations.

What were the organizers of the street incidents in Wroclaw, Nowa Huta and Gdansk after? Was their point to suggest to the public that antisocialist centers were moving to the churches? That is an insipid and not a credible trick. It also offered the feelings of the Catholic part of our society. The church is for believers, including young people, a place both for worship and moral training. It must not, under any circumstances be a gathering place for subversive and hooligan elements who then leave the churches in an organized way to take part in street demonstrations. This is the reason the most recent incidents should arouse indignation and resolute protests. It is improbable that such an epilogue was planned by the organizers of religious services. However, we do not know whether they did their best to prevent that. The observation arises that responsibility for these kind of incidents cannot be repudiated. They do not serve either the state or the church. Then who takes advantage of them? For what cause are they being organized?

The supernumeraries did not show up in mass; the street did not join the main characters in the show. Deprived of the crowds, the main characters had to act for them -- to remove stones from the sidewalks to attack the Citizens' Militia station and the public forces of order. And all that occurred 6 months after the imposition of martial law, allegedly in an organized "mass" protest against the rigors of martial law, as well as -- or rather mainly -- in protest against the forces who have prevented our country from sliding into the abyss of a fratricidal civil war.

How much has Poland changed in the 6 months since December? Despite the numerous economic difficulties which are still building up, the country is slowly embarking on the path of stabilization. And stabilization signifies better supplied stores, order in the street, and at home, respect for the law, and last but not least the chance to implement the econonic reform, to improve the law and administrative structures. Stabilization is the process of socialist renewal in sociopolitical life, the process of improving activities aimed at the rebirth of economic forces.

As a society, we have enriched our experiences. As a nation, we have also learned the elementary truth that we ourselves must work constantly to get material goods that we need. Nobody else will maintain such a big nation in the center of Europe. Neither will anybody distract us with the illusory promises of "selfless" assistance. Poland must not be subject to auctions in political intrigues. Neither will we be a "card" in the game of changing the balance of forces in Europe.

To recover from the effects of the crisis, Polish society needs peace. The yearning for order, calm and honest work is becoming increasingly universal. Thus all attempts to irritate and to foment unrest go against this social yearning and are doomed to failure.

NEW BANKING REGULATIONS TAKE FORCE 1 JULY

LD231518 Warsaw PAP in English 1426 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw 23 June -- Under the regulations of Poland's new banking law, to come into force July 1 this year in tune with the Sejm resolution of last February, the following banks will function in this country: Arodowy Bank Polski, Bank Gospodarki Zywnoscionwej (Food Economy Bank) and cooperative banks affiliated to it, Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A., and Bank Polska Kasa Opieki S.A., the ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE weekly said.

In consultation with other banks, the Narodowy Bank Polski (NBP) will prepare every year a credit plan, draft balance of the population's monetary incomes and expanditure, and draft assumptions of the state monetary and credit policy. Next, all these drafts will have to be passed by the Sejm. Together with the credit plans, the NBP president will present to the Sejm the volume of the issue of banknotes and a forecast in the field.

The NBP will be the central state bank, the bank of issue, and the central credit, saving, clearing, and hard currency-handling institution in Poland.

The NBP will administer the state hard currency reserves, will have the right to give and draw foreign credits, and to give and receive guarantees in foreign trade.

While controlling the use of a given credit, the NBP will have the right to demand that debtors present information and documents to indicate their economic and financial situation, ZYCIE GUSPODARCZE said.

CONSULTATIVE ECONOMIC COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION

LD241016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] In Warsaw the Consultative Economic Council has held its second session. Its chairman, Prof Czeslaw Bobrowski, stated in a discussion of the results of the council's work that material on the subject of the economy and the economic policy during the past year and a half, which also contains an assessment of basic problems connected with the state of the economy at the turn of the first and the second quarters, has been prepared.

In May and in June the council worked out a warning forecast of the major elements of the economic situation. Assuming an attitude toward the concept of a stabilizing loan from enterprises, the council took the position that the loan should be voluntary in character. The council recognized that a study of the housing question is a significant element of the activity program. The problems of a new pay system and of working out a long-term anti-inflation program also have been recognized as an important subject.

The council intends to prepare opinions and motions concerning changes in the structure of the economy in the coming years.

OBODOWSKI DISCUSSES ECONOMY WITH WROCLAW YOUTH

LD231946 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The role and participation of the young generation in the country's economic and political life were the subject of today's meeting of Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski with the youth aktiv of Wroclaw Voivodship.

During the discussion representatives of youth devoted much attention to problems connected with implementing the economic reform. Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, speaking about the current economic situation, stated that although the growth in industrial production achieved in May is minimal it does, however, constitute an important sign of improvement in the economic situation in conditions of drastic curtailment of imports from capitalist countries.

We hope, he said, that during the second half of the year this improvement will be more discernible. The key to improving the food situation can only be increased production of the sought-after market goods. A fall in real incomes was not a result of price increases but rather a result of a fall in production and increased costs of production, as well as of a fall in general social productivity. An improvement in the economic situation and in living conditions and a start in life for young people will be achieved by releasing initiatives, better organization of work and higher productivity.

The creation of conditions which would permit this is a task of the authorities. Decentralization, independence of enterprises and self-management of work forces should serve this purpose. Under these conditions active stances by young people should take shape.

An extensive report on the meeting of Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski with Wroclaw youth will be broadcast in the government monitor program on the coming Friday.

WOJTECKI SAYS BASIC NEEDS WILL BE PROVIDED

LD231522 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw 23 Jun -- The Polish minister of agriculture and food economy, Jerzy Wojtecki, said preliminary estimates show that Poland's farming this year will yield over 20 million tonnes of grain, about 15 million tonnes of beets, over 45 million tonnes of potatoes, 9,500 million litres of milk, and 1,700,000 tonnes of slaughter animals.

The products to be obtained from these materials are expected to satisfy the basic needs of the food market in Poland, the minister said in an interview published by TRYBUNA LUDA today.

"We aim toward self-sufficiency in food. This is a strategic goal, but first steps on the road leading to this goal should be made already today. We must subordinate everything and everybody to this objective," the minister opined.

OFFICIALS EXPECT COAL OUTPUT TO EXCEED TARGET

LD231528 Warsaw PAP in English 1436 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw 23 June -- TRYBUNA LUDU today said there are prospects for Poland's hard coal output this year topping the 180 million tonne mark on two conditions. The paper quoted a mining minstry official Dr Rudolf Ostrihansky as saying that "If the supplies of indispensable equipment for collieries do not deteriorate and collieries get enough railway cars to take the yield away, the end of the year may see an output exceeding 180 million tonnes."

An optimistic variant forecast made at the start of this year put the year's coal target at 175 million tonnes. Over the five and half months this year the coal miners extracted 86,615,000 tonnes, TRYBUNA LUDU said, adding: "A good performance in the hard coal mining continues, which means enough coal for industry and for export."

MILEWSKI, PZPR DELEGATION VISITS SYRIAN BA'TH

LD232126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] A delegation of the PZPR Central Committee led by Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has visited Syria at the invitation of the Syrian Ba'th Party national leadership. During the visit talks were held with leaders of the Ba'th Party.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL EXCHANGE WITH HUNGARY -- At the invitation of the Hungarian minister of culture and education, Minister of Culture and Art Jozef Tejchma has visited Budapest. Talks on improvement of realization of the Polish-Hungarian agreement on cultural exchange were held. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 21 Jun 82 LD]

HUNGARIAN GOODS TRANSIT -- This year Hungarian transit through Polish maritime ports is to increase further still. For the first time nearly 1 million tons of freight, imported or exported by sea by the Hungarian Foreign trade agencies, will be handled at the wharves of Szczecin, Swinoujscie, Gdansk and Gdynia. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 14 Jun 82 LD]

PRIVATE FARMLAND PURCHASES -- Since the beginning of this year, private farmers have purchased over 101,000 hectares of land from the state fund, considerably more than in previous years. This is proof of the growing interest of farmers in opportunites to increase production. These statistics and an evaluation of them were presented at a press conference in Warsaw called by the chairman of the Food Economy Bank, (Bogdan Gladon). [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 Jun 82 LD]

GNA CHAIRMAN GIOSAN RECEIVES SEJM DELEGATION

AU231355 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/6/1982 -- The Chairman of the GNA [Grand National Assembly] of Romania, Nicolae Giosan, met with the members of the delegation of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, on June 22. On this occasion, both sides pointed to the fine relations established between Romania and Poland, highlighting, in this context, the particular importance of the summit meetings for the permanent diversification and extension of the relations between the two friendly countries. At the same time, views were exchanged at length on the activity and concerns of the two legislative fora, emphasis being placed on their contribution to the development of the Romanian-Polish many-sided collaboration.

During the talks, the growing importance was assessed of parliaments and parliamentarians under the complex circumstances of the international situation, for the settlement of the serious issues confronting contemporary world, for the establishment of a climate of detente and collaboration in Europe and all over the world, in the first place.

PRC PARTY ACTIVISTS VISIT, HOLD TALKS 3-24 JUNE

AU231312 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1205 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/6/1982 -- Upon the invitation of the CC of the RCP, a delegation of activists of the Chinese Communist Party led by Yan Zejiang, second secretary of the Hebei Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, paid a visit to Romania for an exchange of experience over June 3-24, 1982.

The delegation had interviews at the headquarters of the Central Council for Workers' Control over Economic and Social Activities, of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms and of the Committee for People's Council Affairs, of some country RCP committees.

At the end of the visit, the Chinese delegation met with Marin Enache, secretary of the CC of the RCP, with whom they conducted a talk which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH USSR

AU211527 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Jun 82 p 6

[Text] Comrade Paul Niculescu, chairman of the Central Union of Production, Procurement and Goods Sales Cooperatives [CENTROCOOP], who visited the Soviet Union as head of a CENTROCOOP delegation, met with N.V. Talyzin, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the Soviet side in the Soviet-Romanian intergovernment commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The two sides discussed matters pertaining to development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union.

Traian Dudas, Romania's ambassador to the USSR, was present at the meeting.

During his visit, Comrade Paul Niculescu also conducted talks with A.A. Smirnov, chairman of the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives, during which they exchanged views on the activity carried out by cooperatives in the two countries in fulfilling the tasks devolving on them under the 12th RCP Congress decisions and those of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. They also worked out measures to develop relations in the field of goods exchange, science and technology, and the exchange of delegations and information.

They also exchanged views on current issues of the international cooperative movement.

FOREIGN MINISTER HAS TALKS WITH PEREZ DE CUELLAR

AU231827 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations (AGERPRES) 23/6/1982 -- Stefan Andrei, Romania's minister of foreign affairs, met with Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary-general.

During the interview, which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality, views were exchanged on the items on the agenda of the second UN General Assembly session on disarmament, as well as on a series of aspects of the international situation.

In that frame, the UN secretary-general pointed to the efforts made by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu for the improvement of the international climate, for the assertion of the ideals of peace and collaboration among all the peoples of the world. In this context, emphasis was placed on Romania's steady participation in the activity of the international fora, and within the UN, in particular.

During the talks, stress was laid on the particular significance of the Romanian people's appeal addressed to the United Nations Organization's special session on disarmament.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MEETS ZAMBIAN COUNTERPART

AU221345 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received Remmy Chisupa, minister of commerce, industry and foreign trade of the Republic of Zambia, who is in our country on a visit with the delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia. During the talk, the two sides examined opportunities of developing and diversifying Romanian-Zambian trade and examined the stage of implementing the economic and technical cooperation targets and actions established between the two countries in fields of common interest.

POLITICAL EDUCATION, SOCIALIST CULTURE CONGRESS

AU240734 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0700 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] The second congress of political education and socialist culture began in Bucharest today. The arrival of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and of Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the other comrades of the party-state leadership in the large hall of the Palace of Sports and Culture where the proceedings are taking place was marked with loud applause and ovations. The more than 6,000 participants in the proceedings -- working people from industry, agriculture, construction, transportation, party and state activists and men of science, art and culture -- gave long ovations to the party and its secretary general.

The congress proceedings were opened by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government, who extended warm greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu and to the other comrades of the party-state leadership who are present at the congress, and to all participants and guests at this great forum of political education and socialist culture in our country.

After the working bodies were elected and the agenda adopted, amidst the applause of the participants Comrade Academician Dr Eng Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government and eminent politician and scientist of world renown, who is making a particular contribution to developing Romanian science and to formulating the overall domestic and foreign policy of our party and state, was invited to take the floor. From the congress forum, Comrade Elena Ceausescu extended warm greetings to the congress on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government and on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally.

The proceedings of this large forum are a new and telling expression of the profound democracy of our system and of the party and state's concern to ensure broad discussions with the masses, with all our people in connection with all the problems that concern the progress of our socialist fatherland. The congress will examine, with great exactingness and responsibility and in a critical and self-critical manner, the political-educational and cultural-artistic activity carried out thus far and, through the decisions that will be made, will ensure the necessary framework to improve work in this important field of activity.

The great successes recorded by the Romanian people in the years of socialist construction in the field of material production, in increasing the national wealth and improving the standard of living, in developing science, culture and the political-educational and ideological activity were generally pointed out. Comrade Elena Ceausescu also stressed that the congress discussions, as in fact the overall political-educational activity, must take place in the spirit and on the basis of the guidelines of the 102 June plenum and of the 12th party congress documents in the field of ideological work so that future activity will ensure that all our culture and the overall process of shaping the new man is raised to a higher level.

Comrade Elena Ceausescu's speech was marked with long and enthusiastic applause and with ovations.

Continuing the proceedings, which are in full progress at this hour, Comrade Suzana Gadea, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education presented the council's report.

FINAL DOCUMENT ON BALKAN ENERGY EXPERTS MEETING

AU230852 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian 17 Jun 82 p 11

["Final Document of the Meeting of Balkan Experts on Multilateral Cooperation in the Area of Energy and Energy Raw Materials" -- released in Bucharest on 11 June]

[Text] At the invitation of the Government of the Socialsit Republic of Romania, experts from Balkan countries held a meeting in Bucharest between 7 and 11 June 1982 on multilateral cooperation in the area of energy and energy raw materials.

The meeting was attended by delegations from the Bulgarian People's Republic, the Republic of Greece, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Republic of Turkey and the SFRY.

Representatives of the UN Economic Commission for Europe, [UN/ECE], UNIDO, UNESCO, UNDP and GATT attended as observers.

President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu received the heads of delegations of the countries which participated in the meeting.

I

The first plenary session adopted by consensus the agenda, procedural regulations and other working methods specified in the annex.

In a spirit of mutual understanding and respect, the delegations examined current and long-term aspects of cooperation in the area of energy and energy raw materials, and ways of intensifying bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the countries in the area.

It was stressed with satisfaction that the Bucharest meeting constitutes a fresh, tangible action which meets the interests of the Balkan countries, and at the same time a contribution to implementing the provisions of the CSCE Final Act.

II

Examining the ideas and proposals advanced during the debates, the meeting formulated the following recommendations for the fields discussed:

-- Interconnecting the Electricity Conveyance Networks of the Balkan Countries

The experts expressed satisfaction with the results of cooperation among Balkan countries on interconnecting their electrical networks. They noted the successful development of multilateral cooperation within the framework of the coordination committee for the interconnection of the electricity conveyance networks of the Balkan countries organized under the aegis of the electrical power committee of the UN/ECE with financial assistance from the UNDP.

The coordination committee for developing the interconnection of the electricity conveyance networks of the Balkan countries will examine at its next session the objectives established at its last session in Belgrade with a view to accelerating their implementation. It will also examine the usefulness of establishing ad hoc working groups should that become necessary.

-- Planning, Implementing and Exploiting Hydropower Systems

The participants recommended:

Continuing and developing contacts among the competent organizations and institutes of the Balkan countries with a view to promoting exchanges of information and experience, as well as cooperation on new technologies and constructions, building hydropower systems, improving the exploitation of hydropower systems, and building and producing equipment for hydropower systems, including microstations.

Mutually granting technical assistance for utilizing advanced technologies in building complex hydropower and hydrotechnical projects.

-- Technologies for Optimally Exploiting and Utilizing Energy Resources, Including Poorer-Quality Resources

Promoting exchanges of information and experience among the competent organizations and institutes, and appropriate bilateral and multilateral cooperation in areas such as underground mines and quarries for low caloric power solid fuels, fuel enrichment and treatment, coal gasification and semi-coking coal production, producing low-grade coal bricks, transportation of great quantities of solid fuels, utilization of bituminous shale and peat deposits, and study and exploitation methods for oil and gas deposits at average and great depth.

Continued participation in the implementation of the regional program worked out under UN/ECE aegis in cooperation with the UNDP on the utilization of low-grade fuel.

-- Methods and Solutions for the Rational Utilization of Energy in the Economy

In view of the importance and topicality of saving energy, the meeting expressed the view that it is useful to encourage cooperation in this area among the Balkan countries' specialized bodies by:

A) Examining industrial technological processes with the aid of energy balance sheets, with a view to establishing appropriate measures to reduce fuel consumption and energy losses and to replace oil with other energy resources;

B) Research, planning and manufacture of equipment for utilizing energy byproducts, including low-grade ones;

C) Working out methods and patterns for evaluating and improving the energy productivity of technological processes.

-- Utilizing New and Recoverable Energy Resources

In view of the current importance of new energy resources and of the use of energy in the economy, exchanges of information and experience will be promoted, and cooperation will be encouraged among the competent organizations of the participating countries on the complex utilization of new and recoverable energy resources. For that purpose, pilot stations featuring jointly produced technologies and equipment will be promoted.

-- Recovery and Utilization of Waste Products Resulting From the Exploitation of Energy Resources; Production of Waste-Free Technologies

Stressing that the development of waste-free energy technologies is very important for saving raw materials, the meeting expressed the view that the competent organizations of the participating states should cooperate in recovering as many waste products as possible.

Equally desirable is cooperation aimed at working out technologies and manufacturing equipment for the complex utilization of waste materials and for permitting waste-free processes.

The participants stressed the usefulness of research in the area of non-polluting energy technologies designed to protect the environment.

-- Cooperation in Third Markets

The participants emphasized their countries' interest in cooperating in third markets in the area of energy, and recommended that initiatives be taken in this respect.

-- Participation of UN Competent Bodies

The meeting noted with interest the remarks of representatives of the UN competent bodies invited to attend as observers. It expressed the view that participation by those bodies in the implementation of energy projects of common interest, whenever opportune, will profit the Balkan countries.

The meeting recommended the establishment of close cooperation among competent energy centers and institutes. For that purpose, it is desirable that representatives of the above-mentioned institutions meet whenever necessary.

The meeting highlighted the importance of further coordinating efforts and cooperation among the Balkan countries, and recommended along this line that this cooperation be developed in all forms, including multilateral conferences on energy and energy raw materials.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding and respect.

The participants expressed gratitude to the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania for the excellent organization of the meeting and for the hospitality they enjoyed during their stay in Romania.

Bucharest, 11 June 1982

SFRY PRESIDENCY MEETS IN BELGRADE 23 JUNE

LD231758 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1614 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jun, (TANJUG) -- A meeting of the SFRY Presidency chaired by President Petar Stambolic, was held in Belgrade today. The Presidency reviewed the proposed additional measures to be adopted by the Federal Executive Council within its competence or proposed to the SFRY Assembly, aimed at overcoming difficulties in the economy. In giving its support to the action and efforts of the Federal Executive Council as expressed in the proposed measures, the Presidency advocated that they should be adopted urgently or submitted to the SFRY Assembly for consideration.

The present economic situation and the country's position in international exchange demand decisive and urgent implementation of the established economic policy and the envisaged economic stabilization measures. The need for all social factors to be involved in implementing the agreed policy and carrying out the set tasks was emphasized. Particular stress was laid on the social and political responsibility fo sociopolitical organs and individuals for consistent realization of the economic stabilization measures. In this connection, it was emphasized that there is need for direct monitoring and [word indistinct] of the fulfillment of the [word indistinct] tasks. Envisaged by these measures, consistent implementation of these measures will help to create more favorable conditions for [word indistinct] realization of the long-term economic stabilization program.

President Petar Stambolic briefed the Presidency about his participation in the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. Pointing out the exceptional importance of this session, Stambolic stressed that it fully reflects the great anxiety felt by the majority of countries which are members of the world organization, as a result of the continued arms race led by the great powers and blocs.

Presidency member Fadilj Hodza also briefed the session about the results of his recent visit to Tunisia. It was assessed that the talks held on that occasion reflect the great interest felt by both the nonaligned countries in further promoting friendly relations in all spheres. It was pointed out in particular that both countries attribute great importance to the development of mutual economic and other forms of cooperation.

Other issues within the constitutional competence of the SFRY Presidency were also considered.

DOLANC BRIEFS TOP LEVEL OFFICIALS ON SECURITY

LD221654 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1132 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- In the SFRY Assembly today Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, briefed members of the Federal Chamber Committee for Internal Policy and National Defense [as received] on the security situation in the country. The session, which was chaired by Rajko Jecmenica, president of the committee for internal affairs, and was attended by Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Dr Anton Vrastusa and Nikola Kmezic, presidents of the Federal Chamber and of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, respectively; a number of delegates from other committees and several assembly officials.

The federal secretary stressed that the security situation in our country is stable and good. However, the present economic difficulties have an adverse effect on the politicosecurity situation. Internal and outside enemies are trying to make use of these difficulties to fulfill their subversive-propaganda objectives and to threaten the economic foundations (of the stability).[TANJUG parentheses]

According to Dolanc, economic crime is growing as are the cases of unlawful behavior, which objectively speaking amount to undermining the economic foundations of our society and to sabotaging stabilization measures. In this connection he warned that internal affairs organs, in cooperation with all social self-protection [fano zafpipa] factors will vigorously uncover and suppress such manifestations, including those threated as "socially useful corruption."

Speaking of the security situation in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the federal secretary noted that the activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists, and of followers of Stalinist dogmatists of the AWP is still present and that, despite the progress achieved in normalizing the situation in the province, it is still complex.

The internal affairs organs, according to Dolanc, will intensify their efforts to maintain public order and peace, legality, good international relations and to protect personal and property safety of citizens.

Stane Dolanc went on to stress that groups of individuals operating from antiself-management and antisocialist areas, especially from nationalistic and liberal ones, became more active. They are trying to attain their subversive objectives under the guise of the struggle for human rights and freedom. It is clear however, added Dolanc, that their attacks are essentially directed at undermining our self-management system of equality of nations and nationalities and the sovereignty and integrity of our country.

The federal secretary went on to stress that appropriate legal measures will resolutely be taken against individuals and groups operating in a hostile way, especially in protection against attacks on the basic values of the achievements of the revolution and on our constitutional order. In conclusion the federal secretary informed the delegates on the measures which the internal affairs organs are taking to step up their efficiency. In so doing Dolanc particularly stressed the importance and constantly present activity of all organized social forces within the framework of the implementation of the system of social self-protection.

STAMBOLIC CHAIRS NONALIGNED COMMISSION MEETING

LD240116 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2330 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 23 (TANJUG) -- Under the chairmanship of Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, in Belgrade today (Wednesday), the second session of the coordination commission for the preparation of Yugoslavia's participation in the seventh conference of the heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries scheduled in Baghdad in September, was held.

The commission considered Yugoslavia's activity in the preparations for the seventh conference, and, separately, a report on the course and results of the ministerial meeting of the coordination bureau of the nonaligned countries held in Havana between May 31 and June 4. The commission was advised about Yugoslavia's activity at the special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament and on the work so far at this meeting.

In the introductory speech, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov reviewed the ministerial meeting of the coordination bureau in Havana.

It was assessed at the session that also at the Havana meeting, the basic orientation of the policy and of the movement of nonaligned, (?as a) global, non-blocs and independent force in international relations, was confirmed together with the interests of all nonaligned countries in preserving the [word indistinct] of the Nonaligned Movement.

The commission favourably appraised the results of the ministerial meeting of the coordination bureau in Havana and its contribution to the development of consensus in the Nonaligned Movement concerning the outstanding international problems. In a discussion at the session, support was given to the stands and lines of action on the place of the further engagement of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for peace, against the arms race and for the settlement of development problems, for the establishment of a new international economic order, for the settlement of crises and removal of hotbeds of crises, for the liquidation of colonialism, racism, and apartheid, and for the further strengthening of the foundations for the national independence and free development of all countries, and against aggressions, interventions, interferences, and pressures of any sort whatsoever and under any pretexts.

The commission considered the latest aggravation of the situation in the Middle East caused by the shameless Israeli aggression, and voted regret that the U.N. Security Council was obstructed and unable to stop the aggressor and take measures aimed at the soonest withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Lebanese territory. Indications were made as to the indispensability of an energetic and prompt action by the international community, above all by the nonaligned countries, that would aim at the bridling of the Israeli aggression, the preservation of independence of Lebanon, and the advention [as received] of genocide against the Palestinian people that fights for its national rights under the P.L.O. leadership.

In considering the hitherto course at the second special U.N. General Assembly Session on disarmament, the commission pointed out that the [word indistinct] arms race expresses the aspirations of the bloc powers towards global hegemony and domination, which is the primary cause of the overall crisis in international relations and [word indistinct] to their further destabilization, and to jeopardizing peace and security.

The commission also considered the situation concerning the beginning of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development under the United Nations. It was assessed that the stands presented in the joint communique from the meeting of the seven industrialized countries of the West at Versailles, could contribute to a soon beginning of the global negotiations. This would open up favorable political process for the settlement of crucial problems in international economic relations and for the establishment of a new international economic order.

It was noted that the meetings and talks the Yugoslav leaders have had in the past period confirmed the confidence amongst the widest circle of the nonaligned countries concerning the necessity to hold the seventh conference of the nonaligned countries precisely because of the existing perilous crises in international relations, and to the end of taking concrete initiatives and drives for the settlement of the heaviest problems that burden the world today.

Favourably assessed was the resolve of the nonaligned countries to strive actively for the removal of obstacles in the way of a successful holding of the seventh conference. The first-rate signifies for the of further [as received] efforts of nonaligned and Islamic countries, and by the U.N. secretary general, towards to end to the Iraq-Iran war, was stressed. An appeal was sent to the governments of Iraq and Iran that, in the interest of their own security and progress of the peoples of the two countries, peace in the region, and consolidation of unity and solidarity of the nonaligned countries, they should accept constructive proposals and good services offered by the missions concerned.

In this reference it was assessed that the Iraqi government decision on unilateral ceasefire and withdrawal of troops from Iranian territory was opening a road towards the establishment of peace between the two warring countries. Yugoslavia will continue acting in the direction of encouraging all peaceful efforts.

It was pointed out at the session of the coordination commission that Yugoslavia would continue giving its all-round contribution to the preparations for the forthcoming conference of the heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries so that this meeting would help the further reaffirmation of the policy of nonalignment that has already proved itself as the only political and moral force capable, under the difficult international conditions at present, of offering the solutions that are acceptable on the widest basis and of giving replies to the problems that are burdening the world.

LJUBICIC, CKREBIC CONTINUE KOSOVO VISIT

Serbian Leaders Visit Pristina

LD221930 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Pristina, 22 Jun (TANJUG) -- Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, are on a two-day visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Milo Milosavljevic, vice president of the Servian Executive Council, and Dr Vojislav Micovic, chairman of the Republican Committee for Information, are also visiting Kosovo.

On arrival in Pristina, they were welcomed by Kolj Siroka, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and Sinan Hasani, president of the Provincial League of Communists Central Committee, as well as by other provincial officials. Nikola Ljubicic and Dusan Ckrebic attended an expanded session of the provincial committee for all-people's defense and social self-protection and acquainted themselves with the political secuirty situation in Kosovo.

Top-ranking republican and provincial officials then met with the Political Aktiv of Pristina Municipality. Nebi Gasi, president of the Municipal League of Communists Committee, and other municipal aktivists informed Ljubicic and Ckrebic that the political security situation in this, the largest, Kosovo municipality is relatively favorable with a tendency of further improvement. This is reflected in day-to-day life and work, in many cultural sports and other manifestations and in the fact that there have been no more pronounced nationalistic excesses in the past 3 months.

All this, as stressed, is the result of an increasingly intensive and broader ideopolitical action and mobility of the League of Communists and other socialist forces in all environments. It was stated that the municipal leadership is not satisfied with the situation because it is evident that we are dealing with an incorrigible enemy and with extensive indoctrination which has gripped a considerable section of the young people. There is also some daubing of enemy slogans still. There are still leaflets and nationalistic exessses and intranational conflicts of lesser dimensions. It was stated that there are attempts to arouse Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism but efforts are being made to prevent any enemy activity from nationalist positions.

Pristina leaders observed that, together with the improved situation, it has been noted that the League of Communists action has been abating recently and that more efficient action is necessary for further differentiation, particularly at the university, in some secondary schools and in work collectives.

Taking part in the debate, President of the Serbian LC Central Committee Dusan Ckrebic supported the efforts made by Pristina communists.

Our revolutionary experience teaches us that without the involvement of all progressive forces there can be no results. And the situation at present shows that there must be no easing up either by the Kosovo League of Communists or by the Serbian League of Communists or by the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the country as a whole. On the contrary, the League of Communists must strengthen its ability to act even more through day-to-day involvement and activity.

All intranational excesses must cause us concern but they must not divert us from the main path which is the struggle for Kosovo's total stabilization within the framework of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Yugoslavia, Ckrebic stressed. The enemy changes the forms and methods of his activity and tries to cause intranational conflicts and divisions and we must fight against [word indistinct] narrow-mindedness and nationalistic forms of any kind, he added.

Speaking about information media, Dusan Ckrebic said they must overcome differences in their writing, particularly differences in the Kosovo press in Albanian and Serbo-Croatian. He said in the struggle against the enemy we must have uniform attitudes, both in the League of Communists and in the press.

In Belgrade and in Serbia there is greater alarm in work collectives caused by certain excesses in Kosovo which have been given great publicity in the mass media. This alarm of the working people and citizens has a real basis, in Ckrebic's assessment, though they do not understand that nobody can tell them the exact date when the battle against the enemy in Kosovo will be won because what is at stake is a lengthy struggle and indoctrination which has assumed a broader momentum.

Speaking about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, Dusan Ckrebic stressed that this is one of the most serious political issues in the country. Any emigration under pressure is a blow to the constitutional rights of citizens of whatever nationality. Therefore, the struggle to halt emigration must be directed at the sources of pressure for emigration and there can be no compromises of any kind in this. We must be more efficient against violence and blackmail and the battle must be waged with every possible means. Primarily political means but also with state means, Ckrebic added. A higher degree of organization is necessary for such a struggle because the League of Communists has special responsibility and must not underestimate the gravity of the situation, he said.

Positively assessing the Kosovo League of Communists action to overcome the complex political security situation, Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, spoke about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. He stressed that this is a major political problem of Yugoslavia.

It is not enough, Ljubicic said, for us merely to assess and look for the causes of emigration when it is still going on. Communists, Albanians, must understand what emigration means: They must be conscious of what ethnically-pure Kosovo means. If they don't understand this, it will be their own fault because ethnically-pure Kosovo will always be a source of instability in Yugoslavia. Attacks on persons and property cannot be permitted. Quick action and severe condemnation are required.

Raising the question why more has not been achieved in stabilizing Kosovo's political security situation, Ljubicic noted that settling the situation in the province is taking a long time and that it is accompanied by excesses and that we have not defeated the enemy. One should reply to all enemy slogans with clear, convincing political answers. Ljubicic stressed in particular that in the struggle against the enemy we must be united and firm and that the Kosovo League of Communists, together with the Serbian League of Communists and the LCY, should win this battle. In this connection, Ljubicic said, the behavior of communists and their prestige among the masses is of decisive significance. Constant political vigilance is necessary because the enemy will make use again of any absence of struggle by communists. Therefore, one has to be quick with actions aimed at combatting enemy activity. In fact, one should go over to the offensive.

Speaking about the reaction of working people and citizens outside Kosovo to everything which takes place in Kosovo, and in particular to the excesses, Ljubnicic pointed out that these reactions also express doubt in the ability of the leaderships of Kosovo, Serbia and Yugoslavia.

Therefore, in Ljubicic's assessment, one can say that at present the events and the situation in Kosovo have a destabilizing effect on the entire country.

At the end of his speech Ljubicic stressed that we have enough attitudes and that one should switch from the phase of adopting attitudes to the phase of action, from forums to grassroots, where the battle is waged.

Radio Reports Aktiv Speeches

AU231127 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Report by Milisav Milic and Kosta Krajincanic on speeches by Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, and Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of Serbia, to the Pristina Political Aktiv on 22 June -- with recorded passages within quotes]

[Excerpts] Dusan Ckrebic first expressed his pleasure with the present action by the League of Communists of Kosovo to improve the political security situation and said:

"We have always said that the main battle must be won here, in Kosovo, as regards the elimination of counterrevolutionary and nationalist events that have happened; however, we have never said that the Kosovo leadership should do it alone, but always in unity with the League of Communists of Serbia and the LCY."

The fact that the political security situation in Kosovo is improving, Dusan Ckrebic said, is not a spontaneous movement but a result of involvement of all subjective forces in the struggle against the enemy. In connection with the League of Communists members getting lax, as has been noted, the president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia said:

"There is no reason, not a single one, not a single excuse for the League of Communists to get lax either in Kosovo or beyond, in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the country. Above all we are facing a rather difficult economic situation in the country as a whole. Secondly, we are facing a need for changes, qualitative changes in the economic situation, with a strong emphasis on implementing economic stabilization measures. And additionally, we have the political situation precisely in this area, events of a counterrevolutionary nature, nationalist utterances, irredentist utterances and so forth. Therefore, let me repeat, there is not reason for getting lax; on the contrary, the League of Communists must increase its action ability. It can increase it only through its own involvement, through its own activities."

Dusan Ckrebic then remarked that in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and especially in Belgrade, there have recently been occurrences of increased disquiet in workers' communities and among citizens in general. The disquiet was caused by some excesses which occurred in Kosovo recently.

"This disquiet in fact emanates from many sincere motives here and much human and patriotic concern which, I may say exist here, but also from other motives emanating from a thesis, from a doubt whether the leadership of Kosovo, the leadership of Serbia and Yugoslavia, is capable of coping with this situation. There are some questions of this kind. In the past 10 days and more, we have engaged practically very much in explaining the overall political situation in workers collectives, in communes, primarily in Belgrade. We know the situation very well now, and we may say that this concern has a realistic basis.

"Comrade Sinan Hasani's arrival in Belgrade and his talks with the Belgrade Political Aktiv, the veterans, in some work collectives and so forth, were very well received and politically assessed. I think this is an example of how we should work. It is necessary to go directly to these communities and present problems face to face, without any exchange of correspondence, and not only present them and explain them: They must all assume an active position and must not assume the stance of asking questions."

Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, spoke in conclusion about the problem of Serb and Montenegrin emigration from Kosovo, calling it one of the most serious political problems in our country.

"I think I do not exaggerate when I say so, for I proceed from the fact that whenever this emigration takes place under pressure, the basic rights of the working people and citizens written down in our Constitution are in fact being subjected to most savage blows. Therefore the League of Communists and the state are there to ensure a peaceful and undisturbed life for citizens of every nationality -- including here the citizens of Serbian, Montenegrin and other nationalities -- so that they may live peacefully and undisturbed in any place of Yugoslavia, work, send their children to school, and so forth.

"Therefore I think that our struggle against emigration under pressure must in fact be directed against the sources of these pressures. In fact we cannot make any compromise on this line. I think that we must wage this struggle with all means, both state and political. I say with state means, because we are duty bound to ensure constitutional rights to every citizen; and I say with political means, because we have never relied on state means alone but have always and above all stressed political means, whenever possible.

"We have no right to underestimate the situation. We bear jointly a very great political responsibility, and we are capable of implementing this responsibility."

Nikola Ljubicic, president of Serbia's Presidency, also took part in the conversation with the Pristina Political Aktiv. Results show that much has been done in political action in Kosovo, he stressed. It is a separate question whether more could have been done. It also should be determined what the reason is that we have not achieved more.

"I personally think that although much has been done, although communists should be praised for what they have achieved so far, although it is necessary to support them in this struggle and battle, I think that we all could have achieved more. Although you have, although we all together have -- as you put it -- succeeded in winning a battle, we have not beaten the enemy. Let us proceed from this and let us be aware of it."

"I think that we must give our clear answers to any slogan the enemy launches. This means that in order that our positions be politically acceptable in the masses, they must be acceptable to the masses and must be clear to the masses and must be convincing. We must be united in the struggle."

There can be no complete victory over the class enemy, particularly here in Kosovo and in Serbia, but also elsewhere in our country, unless we fight for true brotherhood and unity, Nikola Ljubicic then said.

"I think -- and it has been pointed out here -- that political battle must be waged everywhere, especially in places where you think theat these enemy centers still exist and have not been completely destroyed, and where it is necessary to destroy them in a certain way and to win the political struggle.

You have all said -- and I agree -- that they all point their fingers at the university. They all point their fingers at the school centers. They all point their fingers at the student dormitories, and so forth. This means that we should direct this political struggle against them. But we must not in the least neglect political work, political activities in the workers class. For as much as it is important for us to have a good political situation among youth, especially among students and the scientific intelligentsia. It is even more important to have a good political situation among the workers class and to have the workers class accept the policy of the League of Communists and struggle for this policy.

"I think we must be swifter in our action and must act more rapidly to combat any enemy activity. It appears to me that in some instances we are not sufficiently efficient. We are not sufficiently swift. In many places the enemy carries out his action and we undertake counteraction only afterward. I do not think this is good. We must go over into the offensive and prevent the enemy from achieving any excesses or any other results, even if they appear small. We must reach accords here on how to act jointly and how to exert our influence jointly to improve the situation.

"I think that -- as Comrade Ckrebic said -- it was a beginning when Comrade Hasani spoke up there, in Belgrade. We must continue such actions. More comrades should come here in Kosovo. And more comrades from Kosovo, particularly of the Albanian, Serb and Montenegrin nationality, should appear up there, so that we may be there, that we may learn about each other more and that in this way we may combat the occurrence of nationalism, both the great Serbian nationalism up there and the great Serbian one down here, just as we must combat the occurrence of great Albanian nationalism everywhere, in all the communities where Albanians live."

Speaking about the directions of the League of Communists activities in the struggle against the enemy, Nikola Ljubicic stressed that in some cases political action must be complemented with other measures:

"You all know what I have in mind. One cannot allow any nationalist shows of mass nature on either side. Attacks on persons and property -- this cannot be allowed -- attacts on the integrity of persons. [several words indistinct] such as murders, rapes and all that. We must be energetic in this respect and we must act fast."

Nikola Ljubicic, president of Serbia's Presidency, in conclusion of his speech spoke about the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo:

"It appears to me that the communists-Albanians must be aware of the danger of what emigration signifies and what ethnically pure Kosovo means. If you fail to understand this not only today, but also tomorrow, it will be your fault. And you should know and should not blame anybody else, then. I talk about this more perhaps because it is my habit to make assessments not only for today but also for a longer period, and I perceive what it would mean for Yugoslavia, an ethnically pure Kosovo will be always a cause of instability in Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia cannot renounce a single foot of its territory. I think that I have said enough what it means.

"Therefore we must struggle, together with the Albanians, to prevent emigration."

Leaders Visit Pec, See Factory

AU231131 Belgrade Domestic Service In Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Nikola Ljubicic, president of Serbia's Presidency, and Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia, last night toured the Ferronickel factory that is being built at (?Glogovac) and the Ramiz Sadiku automobile parts factory in Pec.

The greater part of the talks which Ljubicic and Ckrebic had with their hosts dealt with economic problems and the political security situation in these communes. There have been enough explanations and attempts to convince people, Nikola Ljubicic said in the talks. In those places where the situation is still not good people will have to be called to account. Everyone, according to his post and tasks, must be responsible for his work because only thus will it be possible to gain the working people's confidence. Those who are not ready to do this should give up their party cards and posts, the president of Serbia's Presidency emphasized.

The basic emphasis in the talks between Nikola Ljubicic and Dusan Ckrebic and their hosts is that Kosovo will develop more rapidly if its associated labor is linked as consistently as possible with the associated labor of Serbia and the entire country, and if the overall situation in the province is stabilized as soon as possible.

Final Day: Djakovica Meeting

AU231721 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Milisav Milic and Kosta Krajincanic report]

[Excerpts] Nikola Ljubicic and Dusan Ckrebic began the second day of their visit to Kosovo by inspecting the Pec patriarchate and meeting the staff of the monastery which was the center of Serbian medieval culture.

At the (Asim Bokse) culture hall in Djakovica, the highest republican leaders met and had talks with businessmen and political aktivists of the commune, which has a population of about 90,000, mostly Albanians. In comparison with last year, the political security situation in the community ismore stable, for the communists are making an effort to keep it in hand, (Musta Juniki), president of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists, told the guests.

Nikola Ljubicic asked about cooperation between the army and the youth. He was told that 25 local labor actions were carried out in the commune, in which young men serving in the army participated together with Djakovica youths. They put on some joint shows and got together in other ways.

In a short speech, the president of the Presidency of Serbia particularly insisted on the need to work more actively with the youth.

[Begin Ljubicic recording] In the war, Djakovica used to be a town of resistance. Now Djakovica is a town of youth, as Comrade Ckrebic has said. This youth town now requires certain solutions. You must think and see what to do to satisfy the requirements and the needs of the young people, so that we can give them what they ask of us. [words indistinct] These young people (?in their search, if left to themselves) take up some alien, (?unnecessary and shameful, if you wish) theories and views which are harmful mainly to themselves.

(?On whom) will this nationalism (?to which the young generation has succumbed) take revenge? It will take revenge first of all on them. At this stage now they must be reeducated and must abandon it. And this is much more difficult than if they had absorbed something they should have absorbed. The fact that our young generation, a part of the young generation here in Kosovo, went along that way is not something that the young generation should be blamed for. We here must accept part of the responsibility -- we the veterans. And you who followed us must accept it. And we must see now what is to be done to correct and to remedy this, acting jointly, so that the young generation will find itself and its place in this revolution, in its building, and in creating better conditions for their life. [end recording]

STUDENTS SENTENCED FOR SHOUTING 'KOSOVO REPUBLIC'

AU221108 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jun 82 p 5

[R.M. report]

[Text] Pec, 14 Jun -- As Judge Hasan Rizaj has informed us, the communal magistrate court in Decani, has passed prison sentences on eight secondary school students from the village of Belega near Decani.

For shouting the slogan "Kosovo republic" Gazi Toljaj, Malj Zukaj, Him Zukaz and Hilmi Zukaj were sentenced to a 60-day prison term each, while juveniles A.Z., R.K., R.B. and DJ.T. were sentenced to 15-day detention for juveniles.

Returning to their homes from the fields on 8 June at about 1800 hours and driving a tractor through the village, they shouted the slogan "Kosovo republic."

The defendants admitted that they had shouted slogans but they claimed that they were under the influence of alcohol and that their aim was not to introduce unrest among people. However, the court noted that elements of an offense existed and pronounced the maximum punishments.

SPANISH COMMUNISTS TO ATTEND LCY CONGRESS

AU230911 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1020 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Madrid, June 21 (TANJUG) -- The delegation of the Communist Party of Spain to the forthcoming 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia will be headed by Secretary-General Santiago Carrillo.

It is expected that during the stay in Belgrade the delegation will hold all-embracing talks with LCY representatives on cooperation between the two parties, which is very good.

LATE REPORT: RADIO STATIONS ORDERED TO CUT POWER

LD241354 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1117 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jun (TANJUG) -- Radio broadcasting organizations will in future reduce their power consumption by one-third and sometimes by one-half. This is made obligatory by the regulations, adopted by the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications, concerning the technical and economic conditions under which radio broadcasting installations may operate within the medium waves.

This document, better known as the regulations on medium-wave radio diffusion, obliges radio stations to operate at half capacity during the day and at full capacity at night, thereby saving electricity.

Radio stations are great consumers of electric power. The 2 mw Radio Belgrade transmitter, for instance, uses up as much power as the whole of Kraljevo, which is one of the largest consumers in Serbia.

BRIEFS

KOSOVO SAWP LEADERSHIP -- Pristina, 23 Jun (TANJUG) -- The delegates of the Kosovo Provincial Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People [SAWP] have ratified the composition of the new 25-member Presidium of the Provincial Conference. Bajram Seljani, a sociopolitical worker from Vucitrn, was elected president of the Presidium. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 23 Jun 82 LD]